

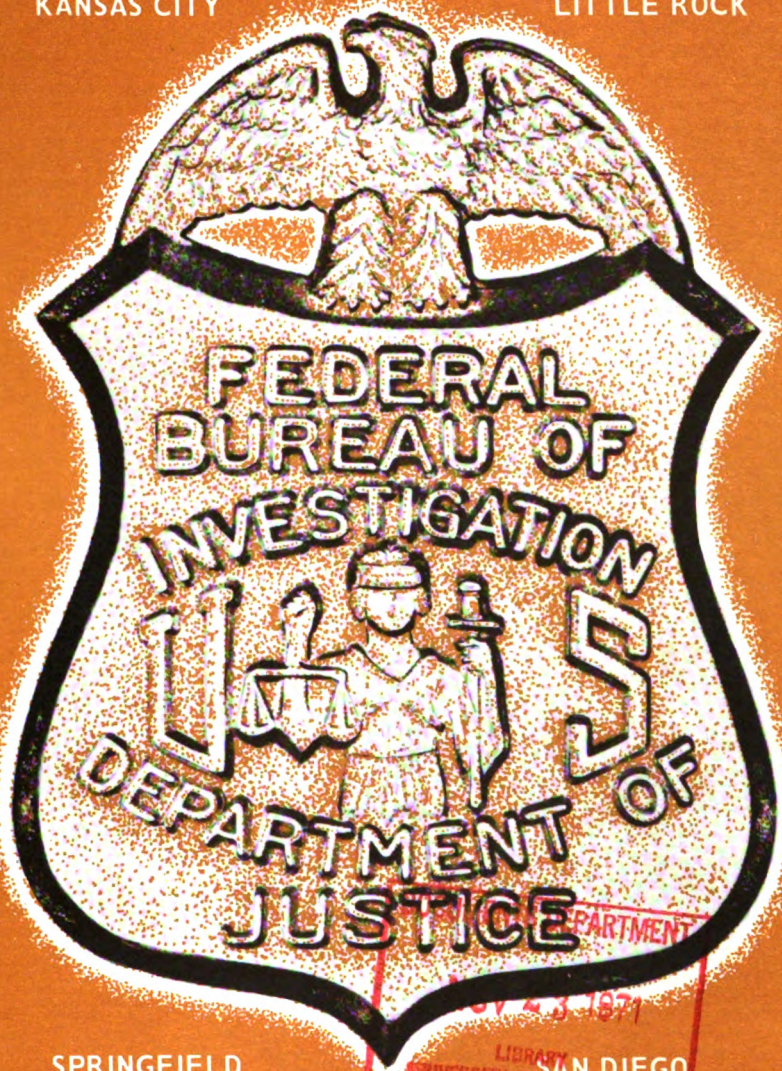
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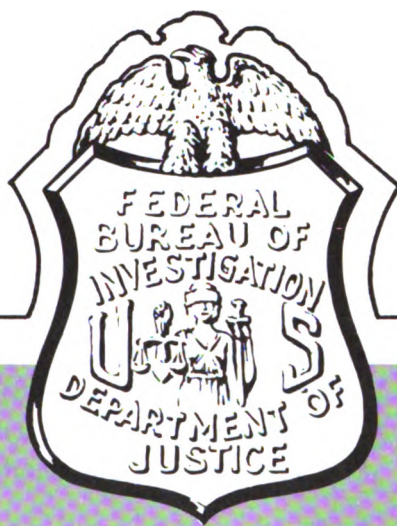
REPORT OF JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR

ALBANY	JACKSONVILLE	KNOXVILLE	LAS VEGAS	LOS ANGELES
ALBUQUERQUE	KANSAS CITY		LITTLE ROCK	LOUISVILLE
ALEXANDRIA				MEMPHIS
ANCHORAGE				MIAMI
ATLANTA				MILWAUKEE
BALTIMORE				MINNEAPOLIS
BIRMINGHAM				MOBILE
BOSTON				NEWARK
BUFFALO				NEW HAVEN
BUTTE				NEW ORLEANS
CHARLOTTE				NEW YORK
CHICAGO				NORFOLK
CINCINNATI				OKLAHOMA CITY
CLEVELAND				OMAHA
COLUMBIA				PHILADELPHIA
DALLAS				PHOENIX
DENVER				PITTSBURGH
DETROIT				PORTLAND
EL PASO				RICHMOND
HONOLULU				SACRAMENTO
HOUSTON	SPRINGFIELD		SAN DIEGO	ST. LOUIS
INDIANAPOLIS	TAMPA	SAVANNAH	SAN FRANCISCO	SALT LAKE CITY
JACKSON	WASHINGTON, D.C.	SEATTLE	SAN JUAN	SAN ANTONIO





1971

FBI ANNUAL REPORT

Introduction

THE following report of FBI activities during fiscal year 1971 is respectfully submitted in behalf of the many employees of this Bureau whose outstanding efforts led to the accomplishments recounted in these pages.

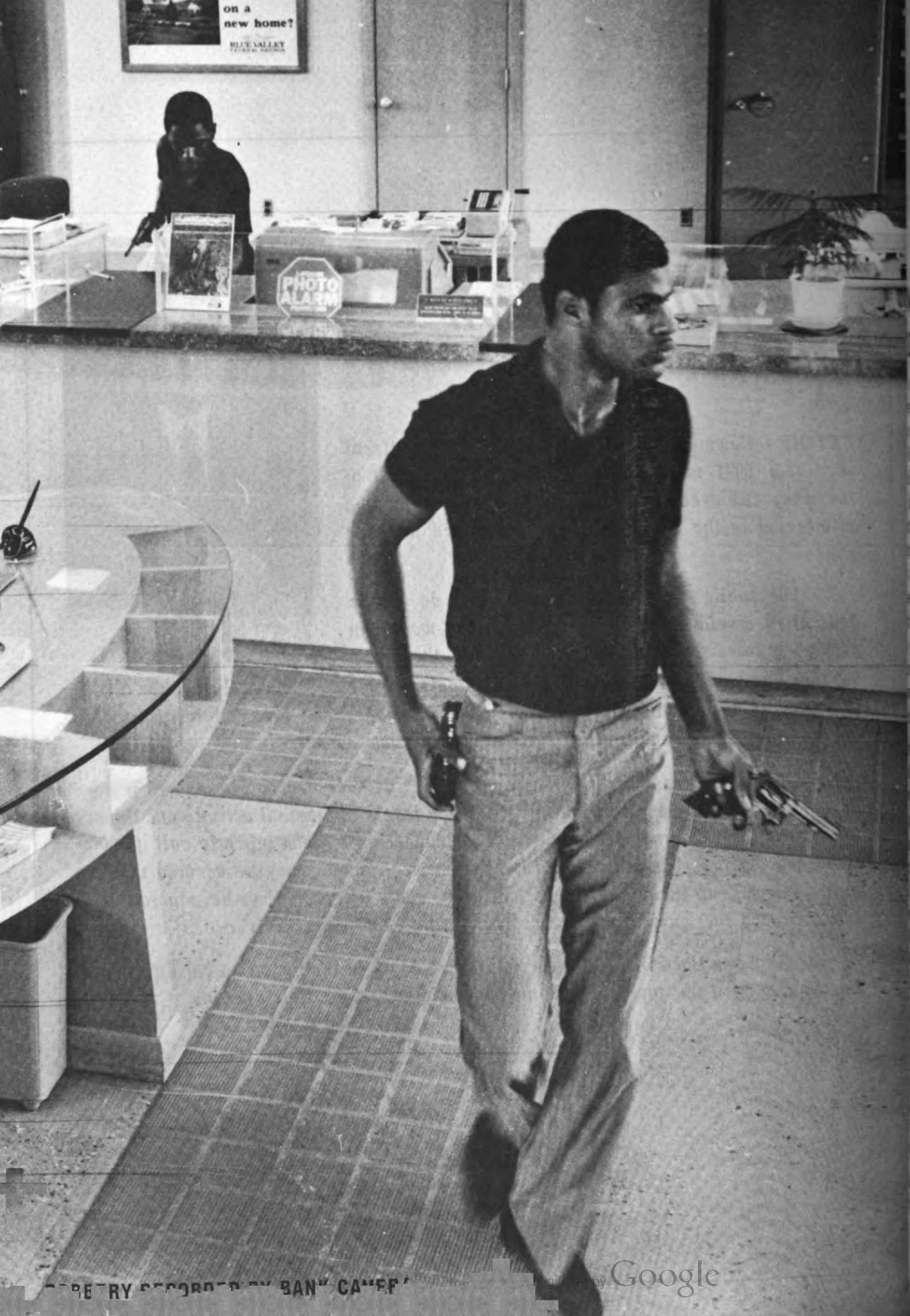
The public can take great pride, as I do, in the dedication displayed by those fine men and women in achieving this impressive record. Despite the heavy burden entailed by additional and increasingly complex responsibilities, the FBI's traditionally high standards of professional excellence and personal integrity were upheld, often under conditions of extreme hardship and danger.

The challenges presently confronting the FBI have never been greater or more demanding of Bureau personnel. Unprecedented levels of criminal activity and threats to this Nation's internal security gravely endanger us all and urgently call for vigilant and vigorous law enforcement. The American people may be assured that the FBI's response to these challenges has been, and will continue to be, vigorous, determined, and ever mindful of the dictates of a free and just society.

As we in the FBI look to the future, we do so in the hope that our efforts will continue to merit the approval and firm support of all responsible citizens.



J. Edgar Hoover
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



on a
new home?
BLUE VALLEY
FEDERAL SAVINGS

PHOTO
ALARM

Criminal Investigations

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In meeting its many and varied investigative responsibilities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation recorded notable achievements during the 1971 fiscal year. Fines, savings, and recoveries resulting from FBI investigative activity climbed to a total of \$475,074,108, exceeding by 16 percent the previous year's record total and representing an average return of \$1.61 for each dollar appropriated for Bureau operations during the period. Also, 95 percent of the persons brought to trial in FBI cases during the 1971 fiscal year were convicted. Of the 13,357 convictions, 83 percent were on guilty pleas. Actual, suspended, and probationary sentences imposed amounted to approximately 50,604 years.

Intensive FBI efforts in the organized crime field during fiscal year 1971 resulted in the conviction of 631 hoodlum, gambling, and vice figures on an assortment of Federal charges. In addition, over 1,900 other subjects were in various stages of prosecution at the close of the fiscal period, including six national Syndicate leaders.

An all-time record number of fugitives, 33,863, were located, surpassing by 12 percent fiscal year 1970's unprecedented total of 30,318. Included in this number were four individuals carried on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list. A total of 6,565 FBI fugitives and subjects were arrested, and money and merchandise valued at \$30,007,005 were recovered in FBI cases through the willing cooperation of Bureau confidential informants.

During fiscal year 1971, a record 32,076 stolen motor vehicles, valued at \$58,613,402,

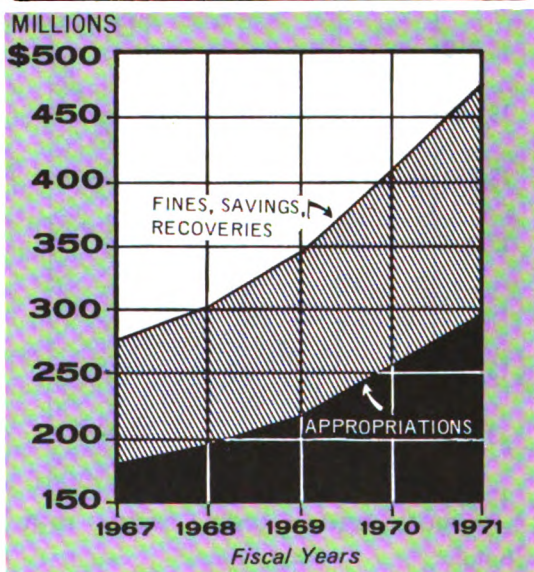
were recovered in cases investigated by the FBI, marking the sixteenth consecutive year of record achievements in this field.

During the fiscal period, more than 60 persons were arrested in connection with thefts of securities from financial institutions, and stocks and bonds valued in excess of 20 million dollars were recovered.

Organized Crime

FBI accomplishments in the Government's intensive campaign against organized crime and

FINES, SAVINGS, and RECOVERIES Compared to FBI APPROPRIATIONS





racketeering rose substantially during the 1971 fiscal year. A total of 631 hoodlum, gambling, and vice figures were convicted in cases investigated by the FBI – an increase of 170 over the number of such convictions during the preceding year. In addition, as the year ended, FBI organized crime cases involving over 1,900 other persons, including six national Syndicate leaders, were in various stages of prosecution.

Prominent among those convicted in this area of the FBI's operations during the year ending June 30, 1971, were:

New Jersey organized crime chieftain Samuel Rizzo DeCavalcante, who was convicted on interstate gambling charges.

Florida bookmaking figures Martin and Jesse Sklaroff, who also were convicted on interstate gambling charges.

Wisconsin-Illinois strong-arm gangster Charles Vince, who was convicted on extortion charges involving the use of a pistol and a threat against the victim's life.

New York racketeer James Plumeri, whose conviction stemmed from "kickback" payments in connection with Teamsters Pension Fund loans.

Buffalo, New York, key hoodlum Salvatore Pieri, who was convicted of bribing and tampering with a juror during an earlier trial involving interstate transportation of stolen property charges.

New York City mobster Salvatore Manarite, who was convicted of violating the Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Act. This conviction followed closely on the heels of a May, 1970, conviction of Manarite for threatening the lives of a loan-shark victim and the victim's family.

Colorado rackets leaders Eugene Smaldone and Joseph Salardino, who were convicted of violating Federal firearms laws.

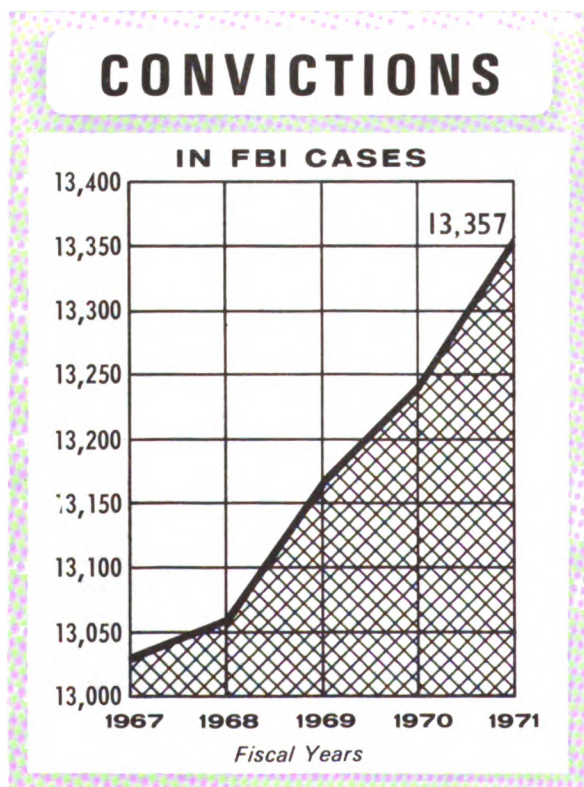
New England gang figure Ilario Zannino, who was convicted of conspiring to fence \$165,000 worth of jewelry stolen from a Boston, Massachusetts, merchant.

The FBI's authority to investigate illegal gambling operations was significantly expanded in October, 1970, when the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 was passed by Congress. Although this new law was in effect for less than nine months of the fiscal year, FBI Agents made some 725 arrests and confiscated approximately \$1,700,000 in cash, property, and gambling paraphernalia under its provisions.

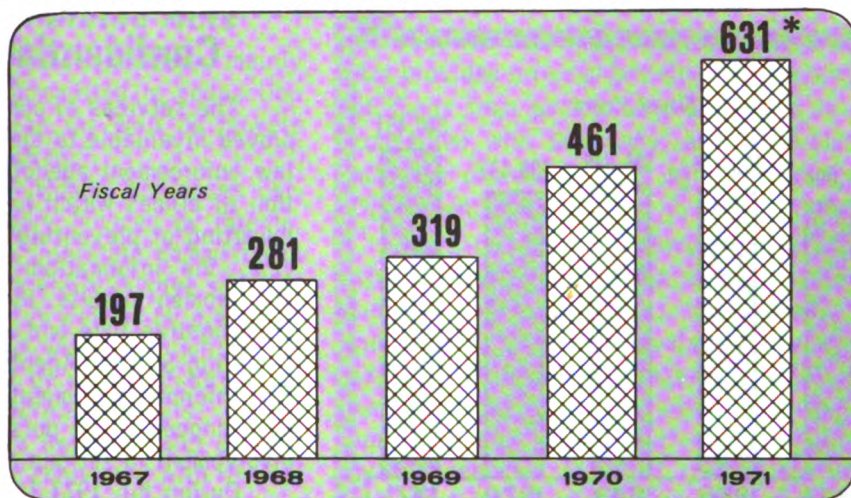
Highlighting FBI antigambling operations during the year was the largest series of raids in the Bureau's history including—

An August 7, 1970, raid on a Syndicate-controlled casino operation in the New York and New Jersey area which was estimated to be handling up to \$100,000 a night in wagers. This resulted in the arrest of 18 individuals and the seizure of approximately \$34,000 in cash.

A series of raids in Louisiana and Mississippi in November, 1970, which led to the seizure of more than \$6,650,000 in cash and pinball and slot machines. Subsequent raids by FBI Agents in these two states on June 30, 1971,



CONVICTIONS OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND GAMBLING FIGURES AS A RESULT OF FBI INVESTIGATION



* More than 1,900 in various stages of prosecution at end of fiscal year.

resulted in the confiscation of more than \$1,000,000 in cash, property, and gambling equipment.

Nationwide gambling raids carried out by more than 400 FBI Agents on December 12, 1970, which resulted in 29 arrests and the seizure of more than \$2,000,000 in cash and property.

Closely coordinated raids by FBI Agents in seven states and the District of Columbia on February 6, 1971, which led to 56 arrests and the seizure of more than \$60,000 in funds of an interstate gambling network which was handling approximately \$60,000,000 a year in wagers.

Raids on two gambling rings in the Pennsylvania-Ohio-West Virginia area in March, 1971. These resulted in 33 arrests and the seizure of more than \$28,000 in cash, as well as voluminous gambling records and paraphernalia, and three dozen weapons.

Gambling raids in Maryland and Virginia in March, 1971, which led to nearly 60 arrests and confiscation of cash totaling more than \$250,000.

Raids on five Syndicate-controlled gambling operations in the New York area during April and

May, 1971, which resulted in 79 arrests. The records of these five rings indicated that they had been handling wagers totaling approximately \$163,000,000 a year.

A series of gambling raids in Michigan, Florida, Illinois, and Nevada on May 6, 1971, involving more than 400 FBI Agents. These resulted in 150 arrests and the seizure of numerous weapons, together with approximately \$100,000 in currency.

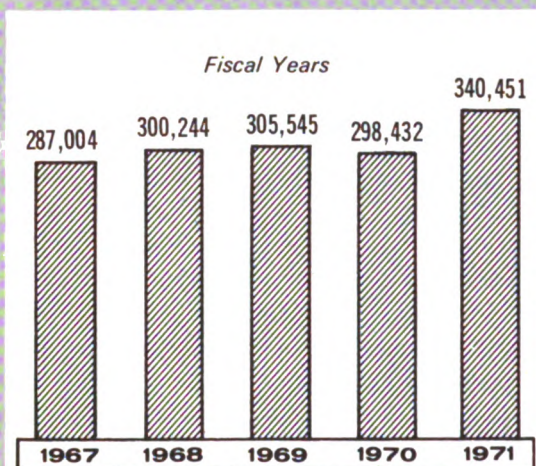
Raids on two large-scale numbers operations in the Philadelphia area in May, 1971, leading to the arrest of 30 persons and the confiscation of cash totaling nearly \$108,000.

Major gambling raids in Ohio, New Jersey, and New York during the first half of June, 1971. Largest of these was the New York operation which was directed against a Syndicate-controlled enterprise employing more than 250 persons and handling wagers totaling over \$12,000,000 a year.

Still another FBI investigation resulted in the October, 1970, conviction of 11 notorious hoodlum figures in connection with a multimillion-



NUMBER OF ITEMS OF CRIMINAL INFORMATION DISSEMINATED



dollar loan-sharking operation. Centered in the Chicago area, the ring had included some 250 individuals among its victims.

Dissemination of Information

Another phase of the FBI's intensive activity in the organized crime field is its program of close cooperation and prompt dissemination of information to other law enforcement authorities. During the 1971 fiscal year, over 340,000 items of criminal intelligence data were furnished to local, state, and other Federal agencies by FBI Field Offices throughout the Nation. Included among this was information which led to the arrest of nearly 4,000 rackets and gambling figures by these other agencies – and to the seizure of more than \$2,000,000 in currency, contraband, and gambling paraphernalia.

Information furnished to one police department during the year resulted in 100 arrests and the smashing of two major gambling operations handling a combined total of nearly \$1,000,000 a week in wagers. Acting on information developed by FBI Agents, another police department conducted a raid in which 184 persons were arrested on an assortment of gambling, liquor,

and morals charges. In a third instance, facts disseminated to a sheriff's office resulted in 70 arrests and the seizure of \$150,000 worth of pinball machines.

Confidential Informants

The services of confidential informants have proved invaluable to the FBI, as well as to other law enforcement agencies, not only in the solution of crimes which have occurred, but also in thwarting or preventing planned offenses. Each year, the information furnished by these men and women results in substantial savings of investigative time and funds; and in addition to assisting Special Agents to identify wrongdoers, FBI informants frequently help also to establish the innocence of persons falsely accused of involvement in serious crimes.

During the 1971 fiscal year, 6,565 subjects of FBI investigations, including fugitives, were arrested as a result of data furnished by Bureau confidential informants. In addition, 1,690 persons being sought for questioning in FBI cases were located as a result of information supplied by informants; and their services also aided Special Agents in the recovery of money and merchandise valued at \$30,007,005.

Information received from confidential informants regarding crimes outside the FBI's jurisdiction is promptly furnished to the authorities concerned. During the 12 months ending June 30, 1971, such data resulted in the arrest of 672 persons by other Federal law enforcement agencies and in 6,996 arrests by state and local authorities. It further led to the recovery by other Federal agencies of money and merchandise valued at \$7,591,736; whereas, state and local law enforcement agencies realized recoveries amounting to \$14,047,548 through FBI informant-supplied data.

Major Criminal Investigations

FBI jurisdiction, which is strictly defined by law, now covers some 185 investigative matters, involving a wide range of Federal criminal statutes. A brief account of some of the major categories of criminal offenses investigated by

the FBI and the results achieved in each during the 1971 fiscal year follows.

Anti-Racketeering, Labor Management and Related Acts

Investigations in these matters mainly relate to criminal acts committed in connection with labor union activities, as well as rackets directed against businessmen.

Anti-Racketeering – Hobbs Act cases pertain to extortion or robbery induced by threats, force, or violence where interstate commerce is involved. These cases generally involve schemes by labor representatives, as well as by individual racketeers not connected with labor unions, to extort money or property by means of threats to disrupt business or to injure individuals.

In Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 cases, investigations are conducted with respect to alleged illegal payments made by businessmen directly or indirectly to representatives of labor unions for the purpose of obtaining favorable union action. Penalties for violations may be imposed on the businessmen who make such payments, labor representatives who receive the payments, and any middlemen who are involved in the matter.

The Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 contains a number of criminal provisions falling under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. Principal violations under

this Act involve the embezzlement of union funds by officials and employees of unions as well as the interference with the rights of union members by force or threats.

The Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act provides criminal penalties for embezzlement of funds from such plans, kickbacks to parties connected with the plans, and false statements made in documents filed by the plans with the Department of Labor.

As a result of FBI investigative activities within this general field, there has been an increase in prosecutions undertaken against individuals allegedly involved in extortionate payoffs. In addition to shakedowns of businessmen in connection with labor union activities, various cases have occurred involving payoffs by businessmen to local government officials and employees, particularly in connection with construction contracts granted by local authorities.

Among those convicted in cases of this type were former Newark, New Jersey, Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio and others involved in payoffs of over \$250,000 in connection with the granting of construction contracts in violation of the Hobbs Act. In another Hobbs Act case investigated by the FBI in Camden, New Jersey, two officials of a local bartenders union and a hoodlum were convicted and given prison sentences



Stolen valuable paintings recovered by FBI Special Agents.



in December, 1970, for forcing restaurants through threats, violence, and fear of financial loss to make payoffs.

During fiscal year 1971, as a result of FBI investigations in this general area, there were 19 convictions under the Anti-Racketeering – Hobbs Act, seven under the Labor Management Relations Act, 36 under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, and 19 under the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

Antitrust

FBI investigations of antitrust matters during fiscal year 1971 led to 34 convictions and the imposition of fines totaling \$189,500.

These investigations, which are conducted only at the request of the Department of Justice relate to monopolies and restraints of trade in interstate and foreign commerce. The Department of Justice may bring either criminal or civil proceedings, or both, against the persons or corporations responsible for these violations. Investigations of such matters are usually extensive and complicated and often involve nationwide corporations.

In recent years, the Department of Justice has closely viewed corporate mergers to determine whether such acts tend to reduce competition within a particular industry. Investigations of such matters are handled in an expeditious manner to allow the Department of Justice to promptly initiate any court action deemed appropriate.

Assaulting or Killing A Federal Officer or Other Government Officials

To kill, assault, or interfere with certain designated Federal employees while on duty or as a result of performing their official duties is a violation falling within FBI jurisdiction. These offenses continue to increase, with 291 reported during fiscal year 1971. A total of 76 convictions were recorded in this category, and actual, suspended, and probationary sentences imposed amounted to over 197 years. In addition, 18 fugitives were located in these cases.

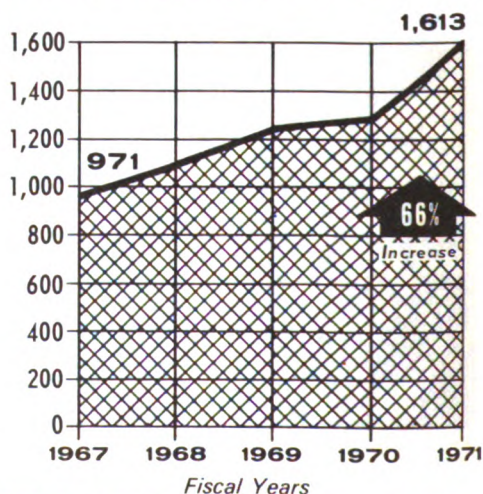
The FBI also has jurisdiction in cases involving assaults, killings, or kidnappings of members and members-elect of Congress. Conspiracies and attempts to kill or kidnap and assaults on the President of the United States and other designated individuals in line of succession to the Presidency are investigated by the FBI.

Bank Robberies, Burglaries, and Larcenies

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction over violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute which covers robberies, burglaries, and larcenies in financial institutions which are members of the Federal Reserve System, insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or organized or operated under the laws of the United States. This Statute covers Federal savings and loan associations and other associations of this type which are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

FBI jurisdiction under this Statute was expanded during fiscal year 1971 by the enactment of Public Law 91-468. This Law provides that accounts of all Federal Credit Unions and

FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTE CONVICTIONS



accounts of state-chartered credit unions meeting certain requirements will come within the Statute's purview.

During fiscal year 1971, reported total violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute reached an all-time high of 3,354, a 20 percent increase over the previous year's total. Included in this figure were 2,565 robberies, 471 burglaries, and 318 larcenies. Convictions in those cases investigated by the FBI and federally prosecuted also climbed to an all-time high of 1,613 with many of those convicted having committed more than one offense. Actual, suspended, and probationary sentences totaled more than 17,393 years. Savings and recoveries amounted to \$3,554,706, and fines totaling \$29,056 were imposed. During these investigations, 770 fugitives were located, a substantial increase over the previous year's number.

The increasing installation by the banking community of camera equipment to comply with security standards established by the Bank Protection Act of 1968 has proved to be of invaluable assistance in the investigation of bank robberies, having led to the prompt identification of numerous persons involved in these crimes. Noted during the fiscal year was an increase in the taking by bandits of bank officials and their families as hostages in furtherance of bank robberies. In one such instance during March, 1971, a Florida bank president's wife and small child were held as hostages while one of the two men involved accompanied the banker to his institution and obtained almost \$600,000. The individuals allegedly involved in this crime have been arrested and federally charged.

In another case that occurred in April, 1971, the president of an Illinois bank made a \$150,000 payoff after receiving an anonymous telephone call announcing that his wife was being held as a hostage. Within 24 hours, four members of the group allegedly involved in this crime were arrested by FBI Agents and, as the fiscal year closed, awaited Federal prosecution.

Acts of violence continued to characterize many bank robberies during the fiscal period.



Recovered bank robbery loot.

In June, 1971, for example, two armed men, after robbing an Iowa bank of over \$64,000, murdered a police officer while attempting to escape. FBI Agents responding to the robbery were met by gunfire and subsequently shot and killed one of the robbers. All of the stolen loot was recovered, and, as the fiscal period closed, intensive investigation continued to apprehend the dead bandit's associate.

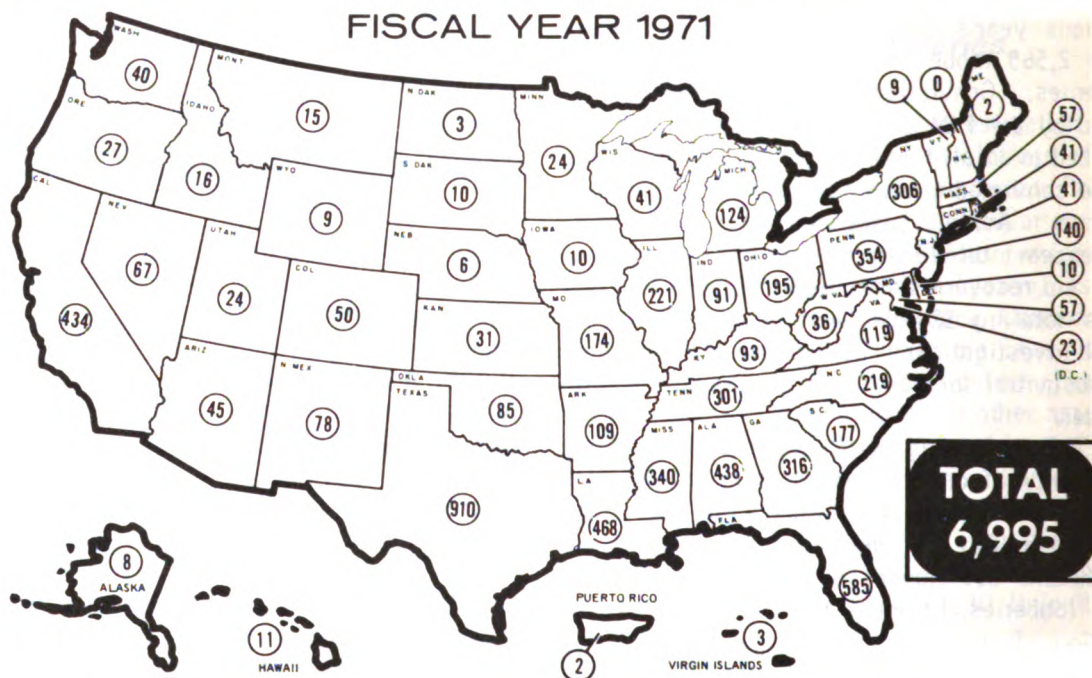
Bribery and Conflict of Interest

Honest and responsible Federal workers are essential to good government; but, although the vast majority of those employed are true to their trust, corruption does occur. Allegations of such misconduct reported to the FBI receive prompt and vigorous investigative attention.

One bribery investigation conducted in California by the FBI concerned an attorney for a Government agency who solicited \$150,000 from a firm he was investigating as payment for the preparation of a favorable report. This attorney was indicted on May 26, 1971, by a Federal Grand Jury for soliciting and accepting a bribe.

In another aggravated bribery investigation, a contract specialist at a Government arsenal in Maryland and five employees of a Government agency dealing in defense contracts were convicted of accepting money and other gratuities from a Long Island firm which had been awarded Government contracts totaling about \$5,000,000 through the assistance of these Federal employees.

NUMBER OF CIVIL RIGHTS CASES HANDLED BY FBI



Civil Rights, Antiriot, and Bombing Matters

Complaints alleging deprivation of rights and privileges secured under the Federal civil rights statutes are given immediate and intensive investigative attention by the FBI. The results of these investigations are promptly furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice which determines whether prosecutive action is warranted.

During the 1971 fiscal year, this field continued to require an extremely heavy commitment of Bureau investigative resources with 6,995 such cases handled.

At the request of the Civil Rights Division, the FBI conducted an extensive investigation

into a shooting incident at the Indiana State Reformatory, Pendleton, Indiana, where on September 26, 1969, two inmates were killed and more than 40 others injured by shotguns fired by Reformatory guards in quelling a disturbance. As a result of this investigation, nine indictments were returned by a Federal Grand Jury on March 29, 1971, charging prison personnel with violating the civil rights of inmates.

Investigation conducted by the FBI into alleged voting irregularities in Logan County, West Virginia, during a primary election there in May, 1970, resulted in a Federal Grand Jury at Charleston, West Virginia, returning an indictment on January 12, 1971, charging a violation of the civil rights — conspiracy statutes by persons involved in this case, including a West

Virginia State Senator, the Logan County Sheriff, a Deputy Sheriff, the County Clerk, and the Circuit Court Clerk.

On July 4, 1970, a large number of school buses involved in carrying out a Federal Court integration order were dynamited at Longview, Texas. Investigation of a white group violently opposed to desegregation resulted in the conviction of two individuals on civil rights – conspiracy charges and for obstruction of a court order. On November 5, 1970, each was sentenced to imprisonment and was fined. One was also subsequently federally indicted in connection with the bombing of a Negro's home and possession of weapons in violation of the National Firearms Act.

On July 23, 1970, a Federal Grand Jury at Detroit, Michigan, indicted 13 leaders of the Weatherman, a violence-prone extremist New Left group, on charges of conspiring to violate Federal bombing and gun control statutes. It was alleged that this group conspired to use bombs and other destructive devices against police stations, business places, and civic and educational establishments throughout the country. As the fiscal year closed, five of those indicted had been arrested, the indictment against one had been dismissed at the request of the Government, and the remaining seven were being sought.

Also as a result of FBI investigative activities, two leaders of an organization known as the Black Afro Militant Movement were convicted in June, 1971, of violating the Federal antiriot laws and were awaiting sentence as the fiscal period ended. Another leader pleaded guilty to conspiring to violate Federal gun control laws and was sentenced to one year's probation.

Crimes on Government and Indian Reservations

In those areas where the Federal Government has either exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction, major crimes are investigated by the FBI as well as certain crimes which occur on those Indian reservations not under state jurisdiction. Such serious offenses as murder, rape, and armed robbery fall in this area.

During fiscal year 1971, convictions totaling

1,484 were recorded in this general category. Actual, suspended, and probationary sentences amounting to more than 2,732 years and two life sentences were imposed. Fines totaling \$45,895 were given, and savings and recoveries totaled \$98,306. Located in these cases were 486 fugitives.

Crimes on the High Seas and Aboard Aircraft

The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over certain crimes committed on the high seas, aboard American vessels or aircraft within the special maritime jurisdiction of this Nation as well as certain other designated violations dealing with shipping. During the fiscal year, 41 convictions relating to such violations were recorded and 14 fugitives were located.

The FBI investigates certain crimes committed aboard aircraft, such as aircraft piracy and intimidating or threatening members of a flight crew and attendants. During the fiscal year, 54 convictions resulted in this category, an increase of 23 over the previous fiscal period. In addition, seven fugitives were located.

While there was a decrease in the number





of aircraft hijackings to Cuba during the fiscal period as compared with the year before, there was no decrease in the incidence of violence accompanying these air crimes. One such instance occurred on June 11, 1971, when an individual boarded a Trans World Airlines flight at Chicago, Illinois, and hijacked that plane at gunpoint. After killing a passenger, he ordered that the aircraft be flown to New York. En route, he demanded \$75,000, a machine gun and safe passage to North Vietnam. During the flight to New York, a Deputy United States Marshal aboard engaged the hijacker in a gun battle, and, upon landing at John F. Kennedy International Airport, the plane's crew and the Deputy Marshal escaped from the aircraft. The hijacker was then wounded and captured by FBI Agents after an exchange of gunfire.

In another hijacking case, a retired West Virginia coal miner allegedly hijacked at gunpoint a United Airlines flight between Charleston, West Virginia, and Newark, New Jersey. Although he demanded to be flown to Israel, he allowed the aircraft to land at Dulles Airport, Virginia, so that passengers and stewardesses could deplane. After more than two hours on the

grounded plane, the hijacker neglected to maintain possession of his weapon, allowing a crew member to take it. FBI Agents on the scene then arrested the hijacker, who has been federally charged.

Extortion

A threat to kill, kidnap, or injure a person or destroy his property, or a demand for ransom for the release of a kidnaped person sent through the United States mail or transmitted interstate by any means whatsoever, is a violation of the Federal Extortion Statutes.

There were 40 convictions in this category during fiscal year 1971, and 48 fugitives were apprehended in connection with these cases.

Federal Reserve Act

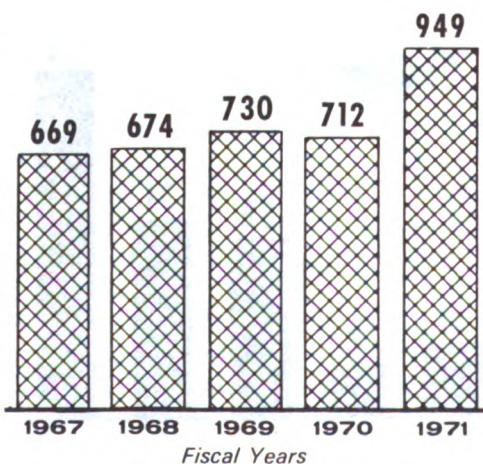
The FBI investigates embezzlements and fraudulent misapplications of funds by officers or employees of financial institutions regulated by the Federal Reserve Act or related statutes. In addition, false statements made by an individual to such federally insured institutions are investigated by the FBI.

There was a sharp increase during the fiscal year in the number of Federal Reserve Act cases reported. During this time, 5,494 cases were reported, an increase of 1,369 over the previous year. The total amount of shortages involved in these alleged irregularities amounted to approximately \$113,516,555. Also during this fiscal period, a record 949 convictions were recorded, as compared with 712 during the previous year, and fines, savings, and recoveries amounting to \$23,020,740 resulted from FBI investigations.

A distinct increase was noted in cases involving substantial amounts, and as a result of improper actions on the part of highly placed officials, a number of banks were closed by Federal and state regulatory agencies.

Among the cases investigated in this category was the alleged embezzlement by a Northeast bank president of over \$5,000,000 to help finance his investment in the stock market. As a result of this loss, the bank was forced to close and the bank president, together with four employees of various stockbrokers, was indicted

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT CONVICTIONS



by a Federal Grand Jury. In another case involving a Midwestern bank, an employee conspired with three customers of the bank in the embezzlement of over \$6,000,000. At the end of the fiscal year, all four of those allegedly involved in this crime had been federally charged.

Fraud Against the Government

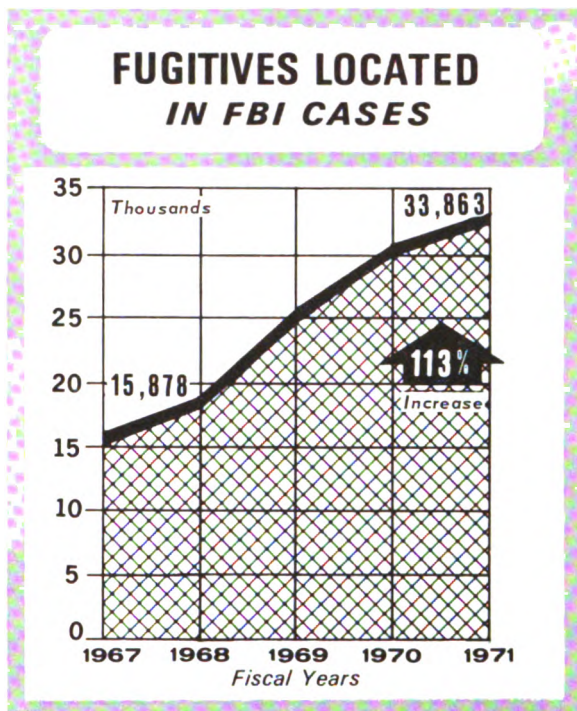
The protection of our Government from fraud constitutes an extremely important investigative responsibility of the FBI. Principal violations of this type relate to the submission of false statements and claims to the various civilian agencies and departments of the Federal Government as well as to the branches of the Armed Forces. During fiscal year 1971, there were 163 convictions recorded in Fraud Against the Government cases, an increase of 68 over the previous period. Fines, savings, and recoveries resulting from Bureau investigations in this category totaled \$5,690,895. A total of 73 fugitives were apprehended in connection with these cases.

Following an extensive fraud investigation by the FBI, five individuals, including one Government employee, were sentenced in Federal Court, Washington, D. C., after pleading guilty on charges growing out of a scheme to defraud the Veterans Administration of about \$200,000 through the issuance of Government checks to ineligible persons.

On April 6, 1971, a Federal Grand Jury in Chicago, Illinois, indicted 23 persons on numerous counts charging conspiracy to defraud the Government. This case, which was extensively investigated by the FBI, grew out of the fraudulent operation of a nonprofit civic group funded by an Office of Economic Opportunity grant of \$927,000 to train disadvantaged youth in South Chicago. Those indicted were former staff members of the civic group and trainees belonging to a Chicago street gang.

In another case, awaiting trial at the conclusion of the fiscal year, a munitions firm and 12 of its officers and employees were federally indicted during November, 1970, in Birmingham, Alabama, for conspiring to defraud the Govern-

ment in connection with a \$12,000,000 contract to supply 155 mm. shells to the Army. It is alleged that rejected shells were shipped to the Army.



Fugitives

Fiscal year 1971 saw a 12 percent increase in fugitive apprehensions of all types by the FBI as compared with the previous fiscal period. A total of 33,863 fugitives were apprehended, marking the highest number ever recorded in this regard. Another all-time high of 13,693 was reached in the apprehension of general fugitives (those fugitives other than deserters). Included in this figure were over 2,800 fugitives located under the Federal Unlawful Flight Statute for state and local law enforcement agencies. This law enables the FBI to seek those who flee across state lines to avoid prosecution, confinement, custody, or to avoid testifying where state felonies are involved.

Under the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program, extensive publicity is given certain selected fugitives from justice. Place-



ment on this list is based on a number of criteria, including the nature of the crime for which the individual is currently being sought. In addition, the fugitive's potential threat to society and the probable value of nationwide publicity are considered in making this selection. During the 1971 fiscal year, four of these individuals were apprehended, raising to 291 the total number brought to justice since the program was instituted in 1950. Of these, 101 were located with the assistance of alert citizens.

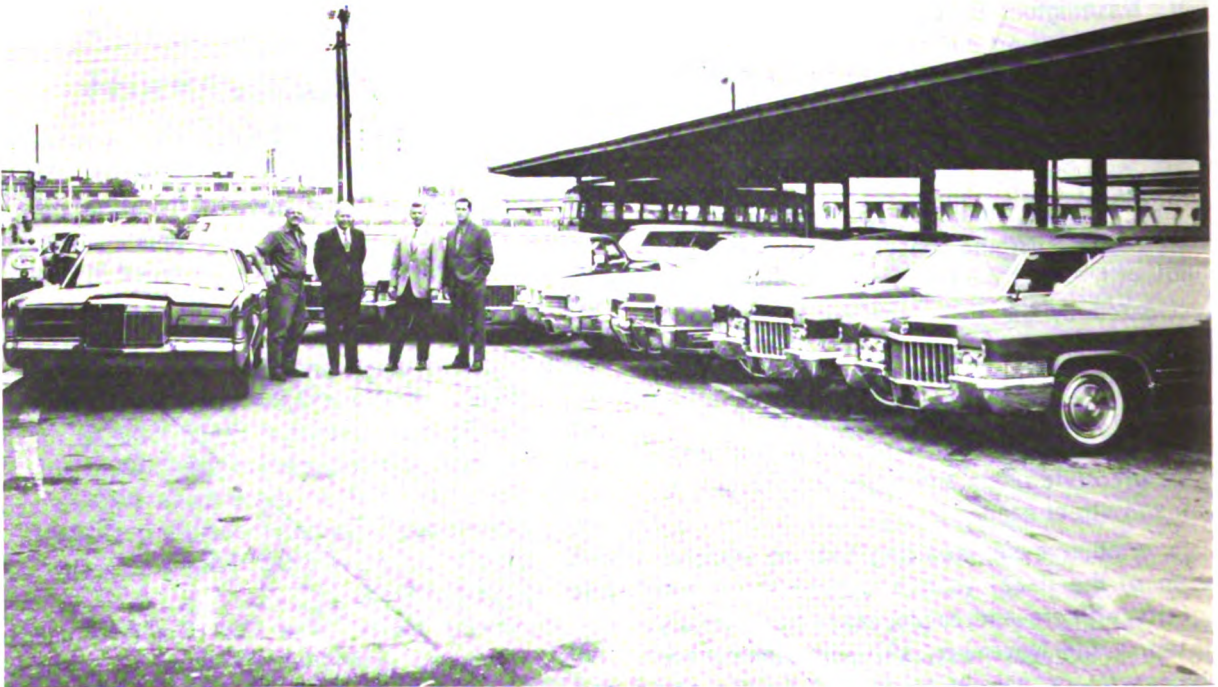
As a matter of cooperation, the FBI will, upon request, locate for the Armed Forces individuals who have been declared deserters. During the 1971 fiscal year, an all-time high of 20,170 such fugitives were located by the FBI.

Interstate Transportation Crimes

As a group, violations of Federal interstate transportation statutes command a substantial share of FBI investigative resources.

During the fiscal year, 1,277 convictions were recorded for violations of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute and closely related ones. Savings and recoveries realized from these investigations set an all-time record of \$43,346,633, and fugitives numbering 1,162 were located in connection with these cases.

A great diversity in recovered stolen property typified these investigations. In June, 1971, the New York Office of the FBI recovered



Vehicles recovered in automobile theft ring case investigated by the FBI.

an original El Greco painting, reportedly valued at more than \$1,000,000, which had been stolen in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. In yet another case, a famous collection of silver artifacts valued at \$800,000 was stolen during an armed robbery of an art museum in Miami, Florida, on March 22, 1971. As a result of prompt and highly effective investigative activity on the part of several Field Offices, two persons were arrested, subsequently indicted and, at the end of the fiscal year, were awaiting trial. The stolen collection was recovered intact.

Theft and counterfeiting of securities constitute a most serious problem within this investigative area, and during the fiscal year securities valued in excess of \$20,000,000 were recovered by the FBI and more than 60 arrests were made in these cases.

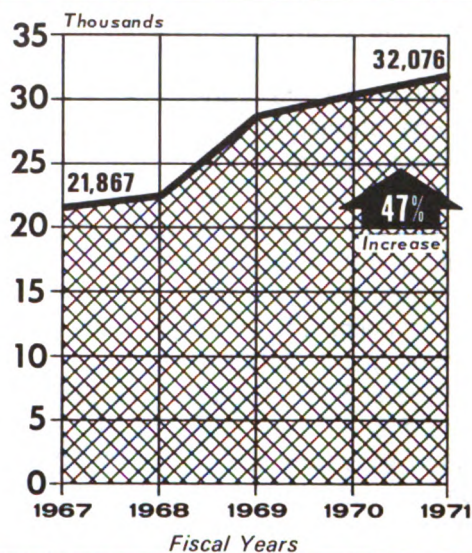
In connection with violations of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles Statute, a record 32,076 motor vehicles, valued at \$58,613,402 were recovered. Interstate automobile theft rings operated by professional thieves continue to pose a major challenge in this investigative field. Approximately 120 active ring cases were being investigated by the FBI as the fiscal year closed. A criminal operation of this nature which was smashed by the FBI during the fiscal year involved 300 automobiles and encompassed the states of Georgia and Tennessee. Twelve persons have been federally indicted in connection with this matter and awaited prosecution as the fiscal year ended. Another such case in Montana and Idaho involved 46 stolen motor vehicles. Of the 14 persons charged in this case, 11 were convicted and three remained to be prosecuted as the fiscal period closed.

Also during the 1971 fiscal year, a total of 279 convictions were recorded for violations of the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute, an increase of 127 such convictions over the previous fiscal period.

Convictions resulting from FBI investigations of other interstate transportation crimes were: 13 for Interstate Transmission of Wagering

Information, 21 for Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter, 13 for Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia, one for Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices, and one for Interstate Transportation of Stolen Cattle.

STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES LOCATED IN FBI CASES



Kidnaping

Criminal violations of the Federal Kidnaping Statute, which provides punishment for the abduction of a victim, his subsequent interstate transportation, and his detention for ransom, reward, or otherwise, are investigated by the FBI. During the course of the fiscal year, a total of 49 convictions resulted from violations of this statute, and 52 fugitives were apprehended in these cases.

National Bankruptcy Act

Investigation of these matters involves a variety of offenses relating to the Bankruptcy Court. Such offenses consist of false statements to the Court, concealment of assets from the



Court, and related crimes.

FBI investigative activity in this field continues to be closely attentive to fraudulently planned bankruptcies, commonly termed "scam" operations. These schemes, widely employed by the hoodlum element, usually involve the acquiring of a mercantile business and subsequent purchase on credit of large quantities of merchandise. The scam operators then dispose of these goods by selling below cost or through diversion to others for resale. Bankruptcy is then declared and creditors become the losers. In an operation of this type, nine individuals were convicted in December, 1970, in Federal Court for having planned bankruptcies of three Alabama companies to defraud creditors of more than \$450,000.

In another case relating to the National Bankruptcy Act, a well-known Hollywood movie producer on April 21, 1971, received a suspended sentence of six months and was fined \$2,000 for giving perjured testimony in bankruptcy proceedings in 1966 involving Samuel Bronston Productions, Inc., when he swore that he had no Swiss bank account.

Cases handled by the FBI in this category led to 34 convictions, and fines, savings, and recoveries totaled \$3,911,386 during the fiscal year.

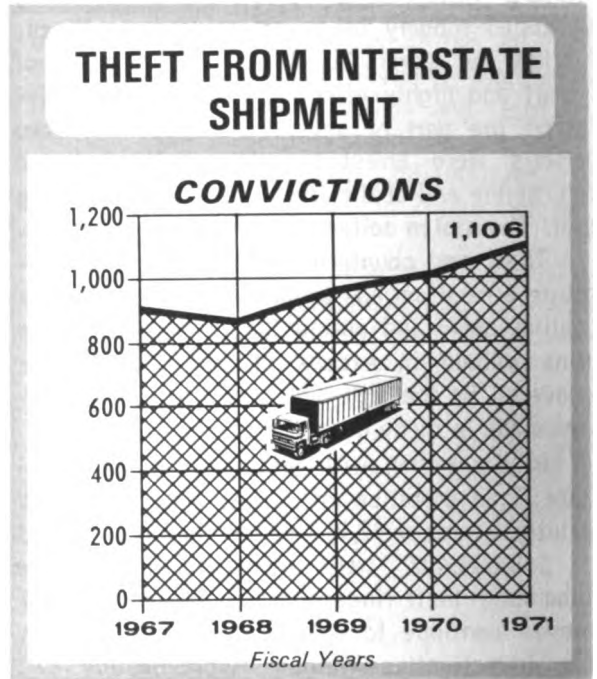
Selective Service Act

During fiscal year 1971, FBI investigative activity relating to criminal violations under the Selective Service Act led to the apprehension of 2,107 fugitives, a substantial increase over the 1,592 Selective Service fugitives apprehended during the previous fiscal period. Convictions under this act totaled 992.

Department of Justice policy in these matters calls for the FBI to locate Selective Service delinquents as quickly as possible, and, by so doing, make them available for military service. In aggravated instances, however, these offenses are prosecuted.

During the fiscal year, various groups opposed to the draft and this Nation's military

commitments have sought to encourage resistance to the Selective Service System. Efforts to resist and disrupt the System have taken the form of violent and destructive acts.



Theft of Government Property

Violations of the Theft of Government Property and related statutes result in serious losses and hinder the efficient operation of Government. In this regard, National Guard Armories, with their stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, continued to be the target of criminal elements. In one case which occurred in Kentucky during June, 1971, 25 weapons, including machine guns and a large quantity of ammunition as well as a cargo truck, were taken. Investigation by the FBI led to the recovery of most stolen items and the arrest of two individuals allegedly involved in the crime.

A total of 926 convictions resulted, and 270 fugitives were located in these cases during the fiscal year. In addition, savings and recoveries of \$680,174 were realized under this general category.



Stolen U. S. Army rifles recovered by FBI Special Agents.

Theft From Interstate Shipments

Violations of Federal laws designed to protect this Nation's interstate and foreign shipments fall within FBI jurisdiction. The heavy flow of goods by rail, road, and air provides tempting opportunities for the dishonest to prey on this vital aspect of our economy, and criminal activities in this area range from armed hijackings to petty pilferage. One case investigated by the FBI involved a series of thefts from

cargo shipments at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York during the period 1968-69 that resulted in the loss of \$115,000 worth of merchandise. In October, 1970, 18 persons were arrested on Federal charges growing from these thefts.

During the fiscal year, 1,106 convictions were recorded in these cases, and savings and recoveries of \$14,517,432 were realized.



SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1971 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVIC- TIONS	ACTUAL, SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES*			FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED
		Years	Months	Days			
TOTALS	13,357	50,604	2	13	\$2,556,758	\$472,517,350**	33,863
ADMIRALTY MATTERS						6,389,589	
ANTIRACKETEERING	19	105	6		80,000	7,775	9
ANTIRIOT LAWS	4	10			10,000		11
ANTITRUST	34	15	11		189,500	97,342,729	
ASCERTAINING FINANCIAL ABILITY						1,930,807	
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER	76	197	5	17	7,520	1,311	18
BANK ROBBERY, BURGLARY AND LARCENY	1,613	17,393	11	20	29,056	3,554,706	770
BILLS OF LADING ACT	1				100	49,909	
BOMBING MATTERS	7	14	2		250		3
BOND DEFAULT	208	515	6	14	4,350		512
BONDSMEN AND SURETIES	1	1	6		7,000		
BRIBERY AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST	26	92	8		504,650	200	4
CIVIL RIGHTS	15	42	8	1	26,400		1
CONTEMPT OF COURT	179	30	5	22	9,320		6
COPYRIGHTS	3	5	11	1	1,600	8,810	
COURT OF CLAIMS						26,260,658	
CRIME ABOARD AIRCRAFT	54*	90	9	22	3,600		7
CRIMES ON THE HIGH SEAS	41*	58	10	16	4,675	35,613	14
DESECRATION OF THE FLAG	1		4		1,000		1
DESERTION, HARBORING DESERTERS, ENTICING TO DESERT	6	10	6		150		20,170
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT	13	46	3		1,700	391	5
DESTRUCTION OF INTERSTATE PROPERTY						200	
ELECTION LAWS	12	48	6		25,400		9
ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS, PAROLE, PROBATION, AND CONDITIONAL RE- LEASE VIOLATORS	618	1,150	9			20,039	2,392
ESPIONAGE						15,946	
EXTORTION	40	189	11		2,600		48
EXTORTIONATE CREDIT TRANSACTIONS	33	182		2	37,000	33,559	47
FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP	1	3					
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	64	173	3	2	46,250	232,913	9
FEDERAL LENDING AND INSURANCE AGENCIES	10	25	1		3,000	207,965	8
FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT						104,284,473	
FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE	10	63	11	8			4
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT	163	432		17	130,359	5,560,536	73
GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATION MATTERS	1,484*	2,732	7	15	45,895	98,306	486
HARBORING FUGITIVES	16	62					17
ILLEGAL GAMBLING BUSINESS	18	39	6	3	15,000	1,255,107	256
ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM AND RELATED STATUTES	117	71		18	4,610	6,008	21
IMPERSONATION	31	80	1	23	325	3,576	49
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS	6	16			1,750		2
INTERSTATE OBSCENE OR HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS							3
INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION	13	30			4,900	37,221	84
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING	279	841	6	9	263,426	1,994,184	262

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1971 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVIC- TIONS	ACTUAL, SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES*			FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED
		Years	Months	Days			
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES	1				1,000		
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS	4	1	6		2,700	89,460	1
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER	21	53	6		148,000		33
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN CATTLE	1	5				2,640	
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES OR AIRCRAFT (1)	2,427	7,776	8	1	85,500	58,613,402	1,150
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	1,277	5,410	1	5	156,650	43,346,633	1,162
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF WAGERING PARAPHERNALIA	13	37	9	2	5,600		
IRREGULARITIES IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS	13	45	2				5
KIDNAPING	49 *	321	6				52
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT	7	10	10		11,200		2
LABOR - MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959	36	108	4	1	1,100	195,501	11
MAIL FRAUDS	21	73			10,000	38,670	2
MISCELLANEOUS	62	104	2	12	14,349	34,696,301	3
NATIONAL AND FEDERAL FIREARMS ACTS	83	301	3	9	7,300	120	13
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - BANKS	829	2,474	5	13	183,572	22,195,453	147
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS	61	162	11	27	2,500	94,288	22
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - SAVINGS AND LOAN	59	223	11		33,589	511,338	14
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT	34	74	9		59,630	3,851,756	29
NEUTRALITY ACT AND RELATED STATUTES	2				20,000		
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	14	53	6		2,500		7
PASSPORTS AND VISAS	1	5					
PERJURY	29	82	11	1	18,000		20
RENEGOTIATION ACT						44,223,500	
SABOTAGE	2	25					2
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT	992	3,059		13	71,080	56,955	2,107
THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT	1,106	3,397	9	28	147,556	14,517,432	589
THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, OR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	926	1,758	1	20	83,546	680,174	270
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION, CONFINEMENT OR THE GIVING OF TESTIMONY						25,050	2,850
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	13	34	11		500	17,146	6
WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS							
DISCLOSURE ACT	19	71	1		29,500	29,000	4
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT	39	157	11	1			61

* LIFE SENTENCES - 16 (KIDNAPING - 11; CRIMES ON HIGH SEAS - 1; GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN MATTERS - 2; CRIME ABOARD AIRCRAFT - 2)

DEATH SENTENCES - NONE

(1) MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED - 32,076

GAMBLING DEVICES CONFISCATED - 4,302

**Does not include \$7,424,504 the value of devices, cash and other property confiscated and turned over to the U.S. Marshal for storage as evidence



**FBI LABORATORY EXPLOSIVES SPECIALIST
AT SCENE OF U. S. CAPITOL BOMBING.**

Domestic Intelligence

PROTECTING OUR INTERNAL SECURITY

A major responsibility of the FBI today is protecting the Nation's internal security. This responsibility arises from legislative enactments, Presidential directives, and instructions from the Attorney General. Specific FBI investigative jurisdiction in this area includes matters relating to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, treason, subversion, and sedition. The FBI has a two-fold responsibility: (1) gathering intelligence-type data and (2) collecting evidence for possible use in subsequent judicial proceedings. At all times, the FBI promptly disseminates data it has collected to appropriate officials in the Executive Branch of the Government. This data is of prime importance in helping these officials make decisions affecting our national security.

The Extremist New Left

New Left extremism posed a serious danger to the Nation's internal security in fiscal year 1971. One of the key extremist groups was the Weatherman, the violence-prone wing of the pre-June, 1969, Students for a Democratic Society.

The Weatherman now operates in an underground status – that is, its members are utilizing aliases, moving clandestinely from place to place, attempting to avoid detection. In this capacity, Weatherman members are extremely hostile to law enforcement. They have operated "bomb factories" and actually have been involved in violence. Some of these members are local and Federal fugitives. For example, at the beginning of the fiscal year, 22 members of the Weatherman were being sought by the FBI based on violations of the Antiriot Laws, local mob action statutes, and the Sabotage Statute.

During the fiscal year, the Weatherman issued a number of "communiques," that is, messages directed to both the New Left movement and the public in general.

For example, on October 6, 1970, at a New York City press conference held by the Yippies (Youth International Party), it was announced that a tape recording had been received from the "Weatherman Underground." The voice on this recording was alleged to be that of Bernardine Dohrn, a Weatherman leader who is on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list. The recording stated that the bombing of a police statue in Haymarket Square, Chicago, on October 5, 1970, was the work of the Weatherman and that this bombing "begins a Fall offensive of youth resistance that will spread from Santa Barbara to Boston, back to Kent and Kansas. Now we are everywhere, and next week, families and tribes will attack the enemy around the country."

As if in response to this recording, on October 8, 1970, predawn bomb blasts jarred two military facilities and a county courthouse on the West Coast. Credit for these bombings was claimed by the Weatherman, as well as by the Perfect Park Home Grown Garden Society and the Quarter Moon Tribe (these also being violence-prone New Left extremist groups).

The bombing terror continued when on October 10, 1970, an explosion occurred in the early morning hours at the Long Island City Courthouse, Queens, New York. A telephone call was made to the Long Island City Jail shortly before this explosion by an unknown male who stated, "This is the Weatherman calling...."

In mid-December, 1970, a communique was issued from the "Weather Underground." This time the communique, signed by Bernardine Dohrn, was released through the underground press. Entitled, "New Morning - Changing Weather," this communication seemed to presage a possible change of tactics regarding violence by the Weatherman. The communique complained that the Weatherman, being underground, had become isolated from the remainder of the Movement. Moreover, concern was expressed that violence so far had not changed the Establishment very much. What was needed was more contact with the aboveground Movement: "People become revolutionaries in the schools, in the Army, in prisons, in communes, and on the streets. Not in an underground cell." However, no evidence has been located that the Weatherman has decided to leave its underground status.

On March 1, 1971, another serious act of violence occurred when the United States Capitol building was bombed. A letter dated February 28, 1971, and postmarked March 1, 1971, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, was received from the "Weather Underground" in which it claimed credit for the bombing. On May 3, 1971, a radio station in San Francisco received a letter from the "Weather Underground" postmarked May 1, 1971, Washington National Airport. This letter stated the Weatherman was responsible for bombing the Capitol.

As the fiscal year ended, the Weatherman remained in an underground status, addicted to violence and highly hostile to our society.

Sabotage

One of the statutes under which New Left extremism is investigated is the Sabotage Statute. Among such investigations were:

St. Louis, Missouri

As a result of the FBI's investigation of the May 5, 1970, burning of the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps building, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, indictments under the Sabotage Statute were returned against

Michael Rudofker, Joel Achtenberg, Napoleon Bland, Jr., and Joseph William Eisenberg. At separate trials, Rudofker, in November, 1970, pleaded guilty to Destruction of Government Property and, when sentenced to ten years in the custody of the Attorney General and fined \$10,000, the charge of sabotage was dropped; Achtenberg, in May, 1971, was tried and found guilty of attempted sabotage and in June, 1971, was sentenced to 15 years in the custody of the Attorney General; and Bland interrupted his trial in May, 1971, to plead guilty to attempted sabotage and in June, 1971, was sentenced to 10 years. A trial date had not yet been set for Eisenberg by the end of the fiscal year.

Additionally, as a result of this sabotage investigation, Howard Mechanic was tried in October, 1970, and found guilty of a violation of the Antiriot Laws for obstructing and interfering with a fireman and a law enforcement officer in the performance of their duties. This conviction represented the first conviction under this particular section of the Antiriot Laws. On October 30, 1970, Mechanic was sentenced to five years in the custody of the Attorney General and fined \$10,000. Lawrence Kogan, in February, 1971, was tried on the same charge as Mechanic, was found guilty, and sentenced to five years and fined \$10,000.

Camp McCoy, Wisconsin

On July 26, 1970, three separate bombings occurred at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, damaging the telephone exchange, the electrical substation, and the water reservoir. As a result of the FBI's investigation, indictments were returned against three individuals. Trial date has not yet been set.

Madison, Wisconsin

A disastrous bombing occurred at Sterling Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, on August 24, 1970, resulting in the death of one individual, injury to three others, and millions of dollars in damage. The FBI conducted an immediate and intensive investigation, resulting in indictments being returned against the brothers, Karleton and Dwight Armstrong, and



Examination of bombing debris at Sterling Hall, University of Wisconsin at Madison.

David Sylvan Fine and Leo Frederick Burt, charging these individuals with violation of Destruction of Government Property, Civil Rights – Federally Protected Activity, National Firearms Act, and Conspiracy Statutes. All four were fugitives at the end of the fiscal year and carried on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list.

Venceremos Brigade

The Venceremos Brigade, organized in 1969 by a coalition of New Left groups, consists, in the main, of young people who have gone to Castro's Cuba for the announced purpose of perform-

ing voluntary manual labor in the citrus and sugar cane fields, thereby aiding that nation's economy. Approximately 900 Americans, mostly young people, in two contingents, visited Cuba in early 1970 in defiance of a State Department ban on travel to Cuba. In August, 1970, a third contingent of more than 400 individuals and in March, 1971, a fourth contingent of some 235 persons made journeys. A fifth Brigade is planned for December, 1971.

Although some of these young people have rejected the communist propaganda and revolutionary philosophy directed against them in Cuba, many of the Brigade members enthusiastically

have adopted the anti-United States stance promulgated in Cuba and have aligned themselves with the violence-prone Weatherman and other extremist groups.

Subversive Influences in the Antiwar Movement

In June, 1970, the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC), an organization under the domination of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), youth group of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (SWP), promoted a conference in Cleveland, Ohio, which paved the way for the organization of one of the two major antiwar groups in the Nation today — the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC). The SMC desired the organization of mass national nonviolent protest demonstrations based on the single issue of ending the war now.

Other individuals, however, advocated a more militant approach and urged localized actions to end the war. After a series of meetings, this faction injected several other issues, including poverty, racism, repression, and women's rights on the premise that the war in Vietnam had an intensifying effect on these problems. This group became known as the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), the second major antiwar organization in the country.

The NPAC, which continues to be dominated by the SWP and its youth group, the YSA, called for massive demonstrations in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, California, on April 24, 1971. These demonstrations, which were eventually co-sponsored by the NPAC and the PCPJ, were peaceful and attracted over 200,000 demonstrators in Washington, D. C., and approximately 100,000 in San Francisco.

The PCPJ called for a series of massive demonstrations, to include civil disobedience, to be held in Washington, D. C., and designed to close down the United States Government for its failure to bring about an immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. PCPJ received the support of various groups, including the Communist

Party, USA (CPUSA). The PCPJ demonstrations in Washington during the first part of May, 1971, failed to close down the Government, but resulted in widespread disorders and more than 12,000 arrests. Press reports indicated the cost of policing the demonstrations exceeded \$3.9 million.

Old Left Organizations

Old Left groups, such as the CPUSA, the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (SWP), and the pro-Red Chinese Progressive Labor Party (PLP), continue their efforts to subvert our democratic society.

In March, 1971, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, led a delegation of CPUSA leaders to Moscow to attend the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The CPUSA is making its initial plans for its 20th National Convention which will be held in 1972.

The SWP has been particularly aggressive, especially through its youth front, the Young Socialist Alliance, and the National Peace Action Coalition. YSA is currently the best organized radical youth group in the country. Its membership (over 1,300 in 50 locals) continues to grow at a steady pace.

The PLP has over 300 hard-core members and numerous sympathizers. It continues to concentrate its efforts in industry where it attempts to exploit employee problems, working conditions, unemployment, and the war in Vietnam. The Worker Student Alliance (WSA), a faction of the pre-June, 1969, Students for a Democratic Society, is controlled by the PLP. The WSA, likewise, has been attempting to agitate in industry, through propaganda, sponsoring picket lines, and recruiting new members. (The WSA currently identifies itself with the name of Students for a Democratic Society, claiming to be that group's heir.)

Black Extremism

Black extremist groups, such as the Black Panther Party (BPP), continue as dangers to national security.



Fortification of quarters used by Black Panther Party

During the fiscal year, the BPP maintained its assault on society and law enforcement, calling for the violent overthrow of our Government. Membership had increased; however, it dwindled in the last six months of the fiscal year to an estimated 710 full-time hard-core members plus thousands of sympathizers. In August, 1970, Huey P. Newton, Supreme Commander of the BPP, was released from jail in California, his conviction for killing a police officer having been reversed. His retrial for manslaughter started June 28, 1971, in Oakland, California.

February, 1971, saw a split between Huey P. Newton and Eldridge Cleaver, BPP Minister

of Information, a fugitive from justice currently in exile in Algeria. An estimated 100 members, mostly in New York City, have declared their loyalty to the Cleaver faction. Within two months one prominent member of each faction was murdered and each faction accused the other and threatened reprisals.

Cleaver and his cohorts call for violence and revolution now. However, Newton in a recent effort to improve the Panthers' public image called for "survival pending the revolution." Newton explains this means working within the black community to enable the BPP to survive until the revolution takes place, at which time the BPP will participate.



National Socialist White People's Party members demonstrating in Washington, D. C., during May, 1971.

Other black extremist groups include the Student National Coordinating Committee, the Black Revolutionary Party, and the United Black Oppressed Peoples' Nation located in Chicago, Illinois. The Black Revolutionary Party is an all-black revolutionary organization which was formed in April, 1971, and follows the line of Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung. Its headquarters is located in Detroit, Michigan.

Foreign influence in the black extremist movement has been steadily increasing.

Foreign Intelligence Activities

During the fiscal year, the FBI continued

its operations designed to detect and thwart hostile foreign intelligence activities.

Soviet and Soviet-bloc espionage remained a serious danger. As of July 1, 1971, there were 1,092 Soviet-bloc officials and 1,331 of their dependents in this country (in addition to numerous communist officials temporarily in the country). FBI experience indicates that a high percentage of these diplomats have intelligence assignments. As a result of the FBI's work, a Soviet newsman, Boris Mikhaylovich Orekhov, was expelled from the United States in July, 1970, for improper activities.

The use of a female employee of a foreign embassy in Washington, D. C., highlighted the efforts of Castro's Cuba to penetrate the upper echelon of the United States Government. This provocation resulted in persona non grata action against the two top intelligence officers assigned to the Cuban Mission to the United Nations, New York City.

White Extremism

The FBI continued its investigation of a number of white extremist organizations whose activities on occasions have resulted in unrest. The largest and most prominent of these was the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, headed by Imperial Wizard Robert M. Shelton.

Other hate-type organizations included the National Socialist White People's Party (formerly the American Nazi Party), the National States Rights Party, and the National Renaissance Party. These groups obtained considerable public attention far in excess of their actual numbers by carefully planned demonstrations designed to gain recruits and/or sympathizers. On occasions, they attached themselves to legitimate-type rallies in order to lend credence to their own causes and to secure media coverage.

Minutemen

The Minutemen, a diminutive, secret, paramilitary, vigilante-type group formed in 1960, remained operational despite the incarceration in prison of its founder, Robert Bolivar DePugh. DePugh was serving a Federal sentence for violation of the Federal Firearms Act and bond default. Even though DePugh continues to direct the Minutemen's activities through his wife, Ramona, its present leadership is ineffective. This has caused both the formation of splinter groups and discontent within the organization.

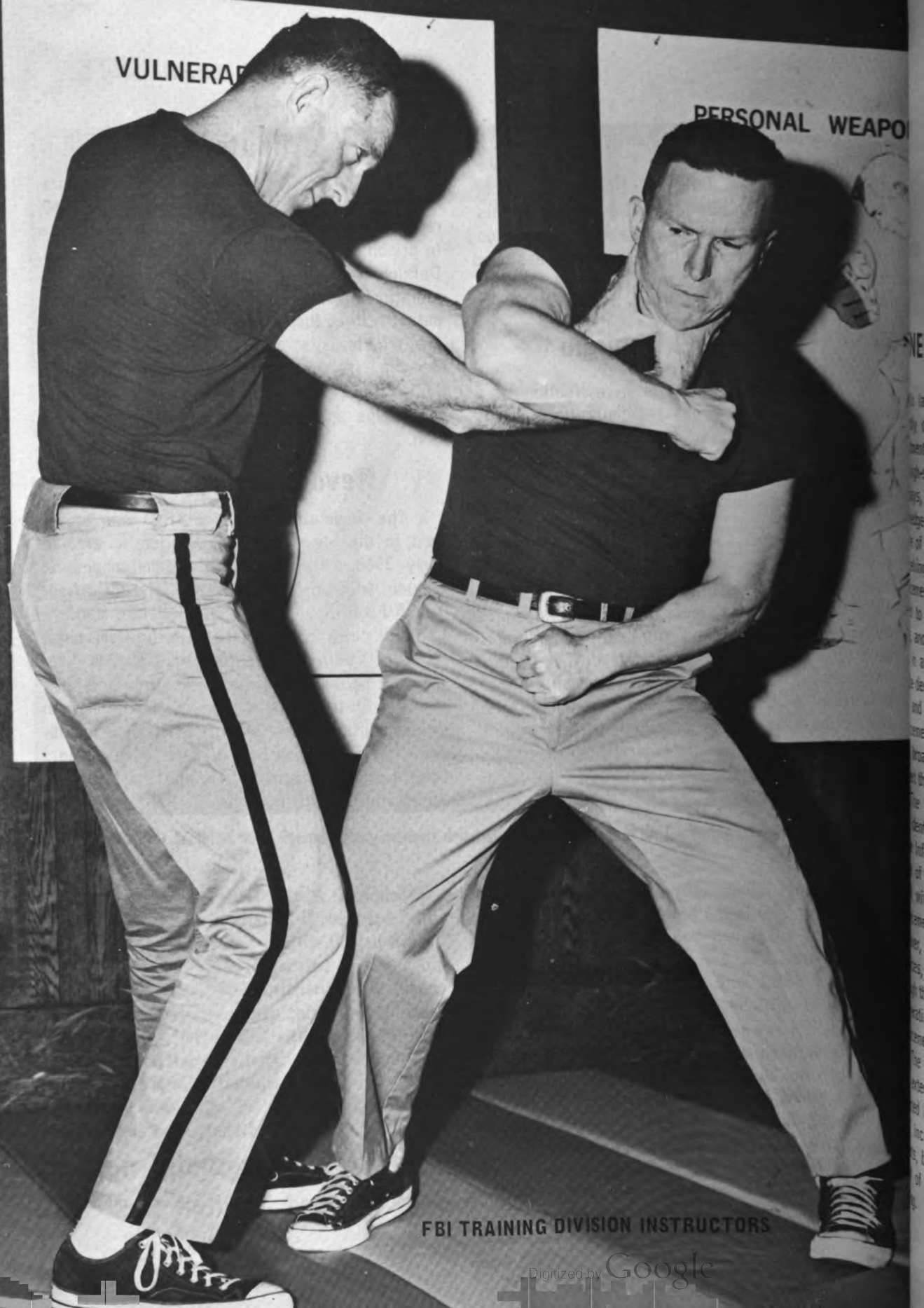
Revolutionary Union

The Revolutionary Union (RU) was organized in the San Francisco, California, area in early 1968. It operates in a semiclandestine fashion with few members publicly identified. The RU seeks to form a new domestic Marxist-Leninist party in allegiance with the Communist Party of China and the teachings of Mao Tse-tung. It believes in violent revolution and open guerrilla warfare to overthrow the American Government. Membership is about 300. In late 1970 a splinter group calling itself "Venceremos" split from the parent RU, urging that the time for an armed struggle is now.

VULNERABLE

PERSONAL WEAPON

FBI TRAINING DIVISION INSTRUCTORS



Cooperative Services

BENEFITS OF COOPERATION

No law enforcement agency today can efficiently operate without assistance from other departments. Just as crime and criminals ride the high-speed jets and travel the interstate highways, so our information and pooling of knowledge must pass in a similar uninterrupted course of free exchange. In its traditional role of seeking professionalism at all levels of law enforcement, the FBI is enthusiastically committed to providing expert assistance to local, state, and other Federal law enforcement agencies in a variety of important and vital areas. As the demand for improved qualifications, training, and specialized skills increases in law enforcement, the FBI stands at the forefront with broad programs and cooperative services to meet this demand.

The facilities of the Bureau's Laboratory, the Identification Division, and the National Crime Information Center as well as a sweeping range of training and related services are provided without cost to any duly authorized law enforcement agency. There can be no doubt, however, that where the FBI gladly provides services, it is at the same time amply repaid through the outstanding assistance and reciprocal cooperation it receives from local and state law enforcement agencies.

The range of Bureau cooperative services was extended when President Richard M. Nixon directed in June, 1971, the full facilities of the FBI, including active investigation by Special Agents, be made available upon the request of a chief of police in connection with any police killing.

Police Training

The Training Division of the FBI exemplifies the cooperation existing between the Bureau and local law enforcement. During fiscal year 1971, the FBI afforded assistance to 9,110 law enforcement training schools attended by 311,210 officers. Personnel from the Bureau contributed 83,695 hours of classroom and field instruction in these schools.

The increasing attacks, both physical and psychological, on peace officers have been of paramount concern to the FBI and are reflected in its planning. As a part of the program to counteract such situations, FBI training emphasized instruction in areas such as Extremists and Violence, Police-Community Relations, Bombing Complaints and Investigations, Functions of an Anti-Sniper Squad, Organized Crime, Search and Seizure, and Criminology from the Police Perspective.

During the last fiscal year, the FBI also held 277 law enforcement conferences on Bombings and Bomb Threats which were attended by 33,730 people representing some 8,305 different agencies. Because of the increased use of incendiary devices and explosives by extremists, the FBI also organized and conducted specialized in-service training for its Special Agents on bombing and bomb threats to insure that it would have at least one police instructor in each of the 59 field divisions capable of lecturing on these subjects to local peace officers.

Some 1,288 newly appointed Special Agents of the Bureau received the intensive 14-week



President Nixon addressing graduates of the 87th Session of the FBI National Academy.

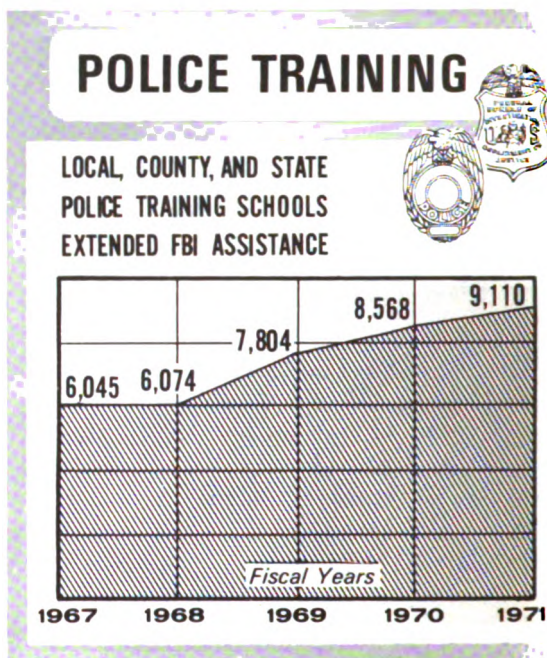
training program prior to assignment in the field service, and this is the largest number to undergo training in the FBI since fiscal year 1951.

The 12-week curriculum of instruction provided to the FBI National Academy prepared the 200 police officers who attended the 86th and 87th Sessions to assume greater administrative and instructional responsibilities within their respective departments. These additional graduates brought to 5,934 the total number of alumni of the Academy.

Nine of the projected 11 buildings of the new FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia, are nearing completion, and completion dates for these nine range from August, 1971, through April, 1972. When finished, the new "West Point of Law Enforcement" will enable the FBI to train yearly 2,000 officers in the 12-week training program. Additionally, some 1,000 officers will also attend specialized courses of shorter duration.

The highlight of the past fiscal year from a training standpoint was President Nixon's request of the FBI to arrange for a conference of selected police officers from across the country to meet with the President on June 3 at the White House in connection with police killings. Also, at the President's request, 100 chiefs of police, sheriffs, and other police officials representing the fifty states later met for two days

at the FBI to discuss the problem and determine what could be done to prevent these unlawful acts.



FBI Laboratory

Nearly four decades have passed since the first examination was conducted by the fledgling FBI Laboratory in 1932, and fiscal year 1971 marked an all-time record high of accomplishments for the scientific arm of the FBI.

After inception, the FBI Laboratory quickly assumed a leading role in the development of modern law enforcement and today stands as the finest criminological laboratory of its kind. To meet the complex and increasing demands of the law enforcement community which it serves, the FBI Laboratory constantly seeks new knowledge and techniques through research. This area of expertise, together with the instructional services of Laboratory personnel, has through the years greatly contributed to law enforcement training.

In the front rank of President Nixon's declared war on organized crime, the FBI Laboratory still is the only agency possessing the

technical capacity, wide exposure, and depth of experience necessary for the identification, interpretation, and demonstration of the entire gamut of gambling records and related paraphernalia.

With the conclusion of fiscal year 1971, the FBI Laboratory exceeded all previous years by conducting 462,595 examinations of some 291,008 specimens of evidence submitted to it – an increase of 20 percent over the previous year. Thirty-three percent of these examinations represent a concrete example of the cooperative services of the FBI, as they were performed for other Federal, state, and local agencies. Requests by the FBI itself amounted to 67 percent of the total examinations conducted.

As the number of cases increased, so did the number of cases in which testimony was given. The Laboratory experts testified in 842 cases, an average of over 70 cases per month. The total number of requests for various examinations rose to 42,187 for the year, an increase over the previous fiscal period.

However, the meaningful accomplishments of the Laboratory can be obscured by figures and statistics, for the cases they deal with concern people. Representative are the following actual cases handled by the Laboratory during fiscal year 1971:

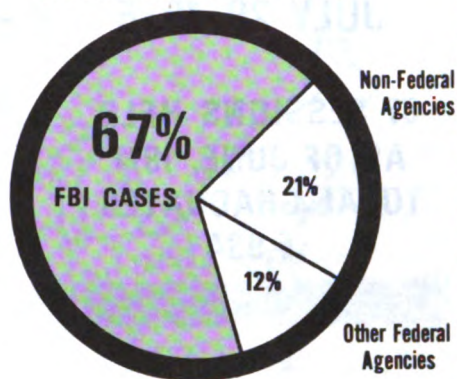
In early 1967, a kidnaper placed his ten-



FBI Special Agents demonstrating defensive tactics.

BREAKDOWN OF FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

**462,595 PERFORMED
IN FISCAL YEAR 1971**



year-old victim in the back of a car and demanded \$250,000 in ransom. After the victim was released, dog hairs were found by the Laboratory adhering to his clothing and were also found in the car in which the victim was found. After extensive investigation, a suspect was developed, and the FBI Laboratory determined the hairs found in the car and on the youngster's clothing were microscopically similar to the hairs from the pet dog of the suspect. The Laboratory expert who conducted the examination testified at the trial of the suspect in October, 1970, and, on the basis of this and other evidence, the kidnaper was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

In the Fall of 1970, a bungled attempted armed robbery left a manager of a veterans' club dead. A month later, some 13 miles away from the point of the shooting, a revolver was found buried with its serial number obliterated. The gun was sent to the Laboratory along with the bullets removed from the victim's body, and the Laboratory experts concluded the bullets which killed the manager had been fired from the recovered weapon. Additionally, the serial num-



FBI National Academy

**First Session Began
JULY 29, 1935**

**87 SESSIONS HELD
AS OF JUNE, 1971
TOTAL GRADUATES
5,934**



Approx.

28%

**OF THE
3,175 GRADUATES STILL
ACTIVE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT
IN JUNE, 1971, WERE EXECUTIVE
HEADS OF THEIR DEPARTMENTS**

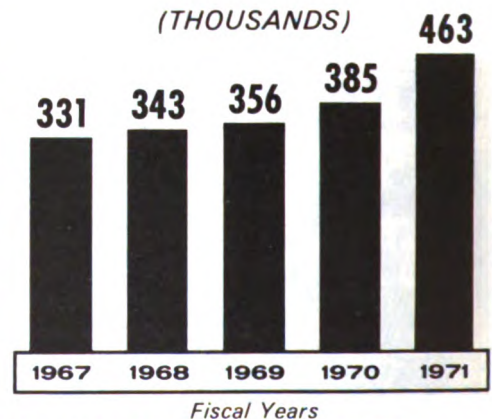


ber on the revolver was restored, and investigators were able to trace the weapon to a specific purchaser who was soon charged with the crime. Laboratory experts testified to the findings in late 1970 at the separate trials of three subjects, all of whom were found guilty. A fourth person charged with the crime entered a plea of guilty after conviction of his co-defendants, and all four were sentenced to life imprisonment.

A bank robber struck at a bank in Miami, Florida, shortly after the first of the year in 1970 and walked out with \$798 in loot. He left behind a demand note which was forwarded to the Laboratory. Within a few weeks an unsuccessful bank robbery attempt in Honolulu resulted in the recovery of an additional demand note which was also sent to the Laboratory. The experts in Washington soon concluded that both notes were written by the same person. Handwriting specimens were obtained by the FBI from a suspect who was in local custody in Hawaii for breaking a jewelry store window and stealing some merchandise. Although his physical description did not coincide with that of the bank robber and he denied participation in the robbery and robbery attempt, the known specimens were forwarded to the Laboratory for comparison with

the two demand notes. They were identified as being prepared by the same person. As a result, the suspect in Hawaii became a defendant in a bank robbery trial in Florida and was convicted and sentenced to six years in the custody of the Attorney General.

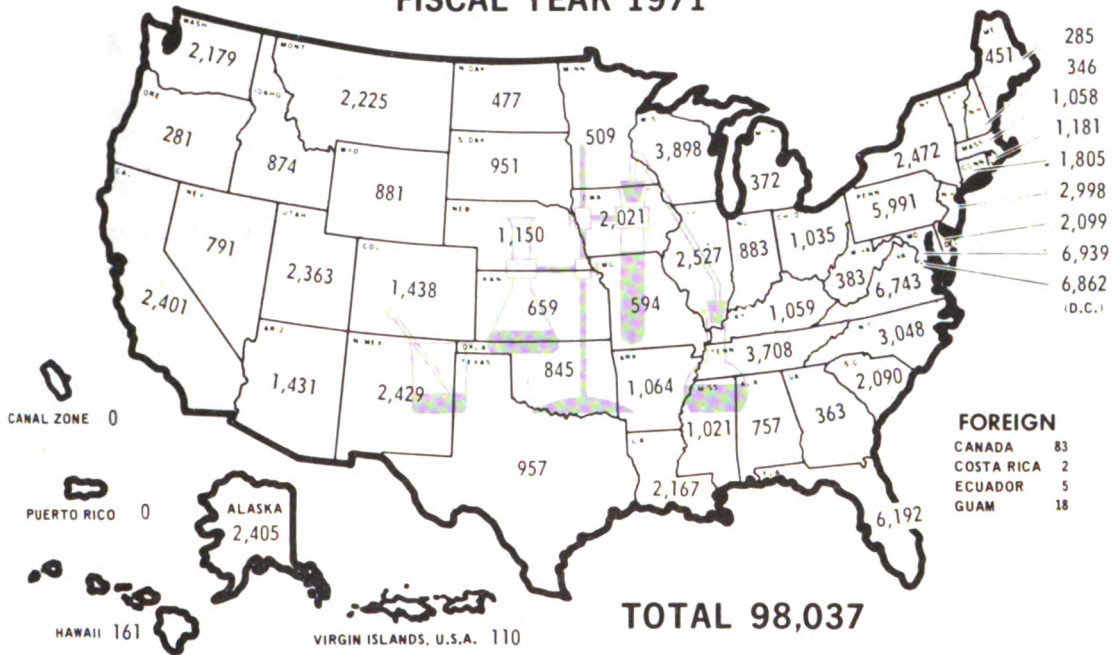
EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED by the FBI LABORATORY



FBI LABORATORY

EXAMINATIONS MADE FOR NON-FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

FISCAL YEAR 1971





Engineering model of fingerprint reader in operation.

which suspects were identified reached 4,217 and marked a nearly 19 percent increase over the previous year. Expert examiners from the Identification Division made 519 court appearances which resulted in over 2,100 years in prison terms, 30 life sentences, and two death sentences. This Section also conducted 27 classes for newly appointed FBI Agents and seven in-service classes for Agents already in the field service. Two sessions of the FBI National Academy also had lecturers from this Section during the past year.

International Exchange

As a result of its International Exchange Program with 83 friendly noncommunist countries and United States possessions, the FBI received 12,003 sets of fingerprints during the last fiscal year, of which 1,995 were identified with those on file in the Identification Division. In return, the FBI sent 114 sets of fingerprints abroad, 28 of which were identified by foreign agencies. Through this exchange, law enforcement agen-

cies of the participating nations can more effectively deal with international crime and fugitives seeking foreign refuge.

FUGITIVES IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINTS

1967 27,450

1968 31,404

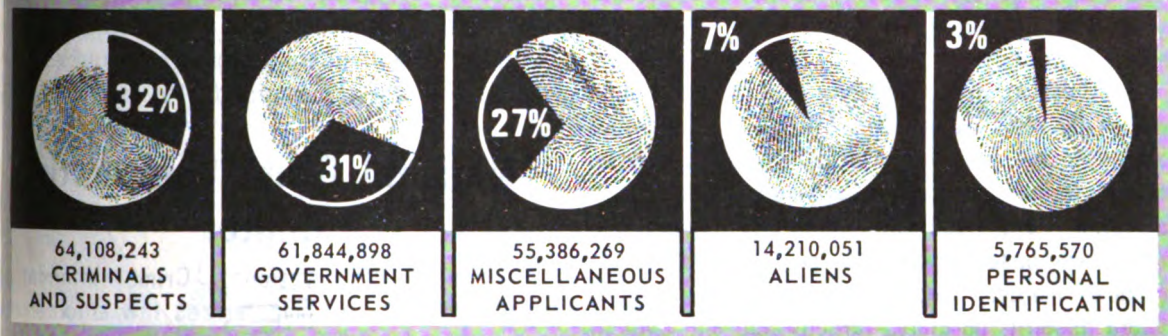
1969 33,110

1970 37,646

1971 41,983

TYPES of FINGERPRINTS ON FILE at FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

TOTAL 201,315,031



The FBI Disaster Squad

The services of the Disaster Squad were utilized in four major disasters during the past fiscal year, all of which were airplane crashes. This squad, composed of specially trained fingerprint experts, stands ready at a moment's notice to provide cost-free cooperative assistance in the identification of major disaster victims. As a result of their actions during the fiscal year, 34 persons of the 167 victims of the crashes were identified through fingerprints.

Publications

The printed page plays an important part in the cooperative services role of the FBI, and the need for information and authoritative data relating to the field of law enforcement and Bureau activities is given paramount attention by the FBI. In this regard, the FBI prepares and disseminates at no cost a wide variety of publications. Many of these items are restricted in distribution to law enforcement personnel because of their technical content. Others are available to the general public.

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, a monthly professional journal, contains information designed to inform and instruct law enforcement officers on a nationwide basis. Distribution is generally limited to law enforcement personnel, and the current circulation of ap-

proximately 72,500 insures that timely, pertinent material is made available to those in the profession.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program collects, analyzes, and publishes crime figures for the United States and has been administered by the Bureau since 1930. The FBI compiles these statistics for geographic regions, states, and cities with 2,500 or more population from information furnished by more than 9,200 law enforcement agencies in the country, covering 97 percent of the total United States population living in standard metropolitan statistical areas. States have been encouraged by the FBI since 1966 to develop mandatory state programs in an effort to achieve more complete and better quality reporting. Under the state Uniform Crime Reporting concept, the data also becomes immediately available for use by the state, and the collection machinery for the national program is substantially streamlined. Currently the following ten state Uniform Crime Reporting Programs are actually operational: New Jersey, Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Michigan, and California.

The FBI is currently working with ten



additional states to assist them in implementing their own systems. Each state program must conform to the National Uniform Crime Reporting standards and so must the information acquired. The requirements, however, do not prevent the state from collecting additional data beyond the national collection.

Published in a quarterly and annual publication by the FBI entitled "Crime in the United States," the crime statistics provide data on crime trends and rates by state, geographic division, and population group. Trends and rates are based upon a Crime Index of seven crimes: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny \$50 and over in value, and auto theft.

Uniform Crime Reporting compilations are the only nationwide measure of the volume of crime and types of criminal behavior. Crime information collected consists of (1) offenses known to the police, (2) age, sex, and race of persons arrested by crime classification, (3) disposition of persons charged for criminal offenses, (4) information concerning assaults on law enforcement officers and data concerning police killings, (5) information concerning the

total number of police employees, both sworn and civilians, (6) and data concerning recidivism, mobility, etc., of criminal offenders.

Crime statistics are used by government officials at local, state, and Federal levels, members of Congress, law enforcement administrators, sociologists, penologists, judges, students, and others concerned with the crime problem.

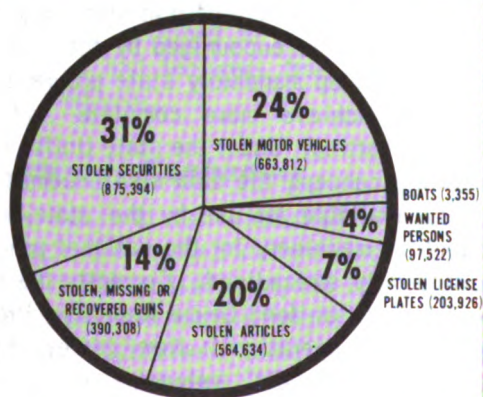
National Crime Information Center

The FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a computerized law enforcement information system, is now linked to 104 law enforcement control terminals covering all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada. These terminals provide direct access to NCIC for more than 4,000 police agencies. The NCIC has stored almost 3 million records on wanted criminals, motor vehicles, stolen property, firearms, securities, and other identifiable items. The NCIC handles an average of 67,000 transactions daily for law enforcement agencies across this country and Canada and about 600 of these inquiries result in "hits" or positive responses.

In January, 1971, NCIC became four years old. The computers and related equipment are located at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. An NCIC Advisory Policy Board, drawn from four geographic regions, recommends to the FBI general policy in connection with philosophy, concept, and operational principles, particularly in the relationship of local and state systems with the NCIC.

As fiscal year 1971 drew to a close, the total number of records stored in NCIC files reached 2,799,000, marking a better than 38 percent increase in file size as compared with the previous fiscal year. During June, 1971, transactions on the system totaled 2,002,000 with a daily average of 67,000 as compared with a daily average of 53,000 in June, 1970 — an increase of over 26 percent. Indicative of the results being obtained through use of the system

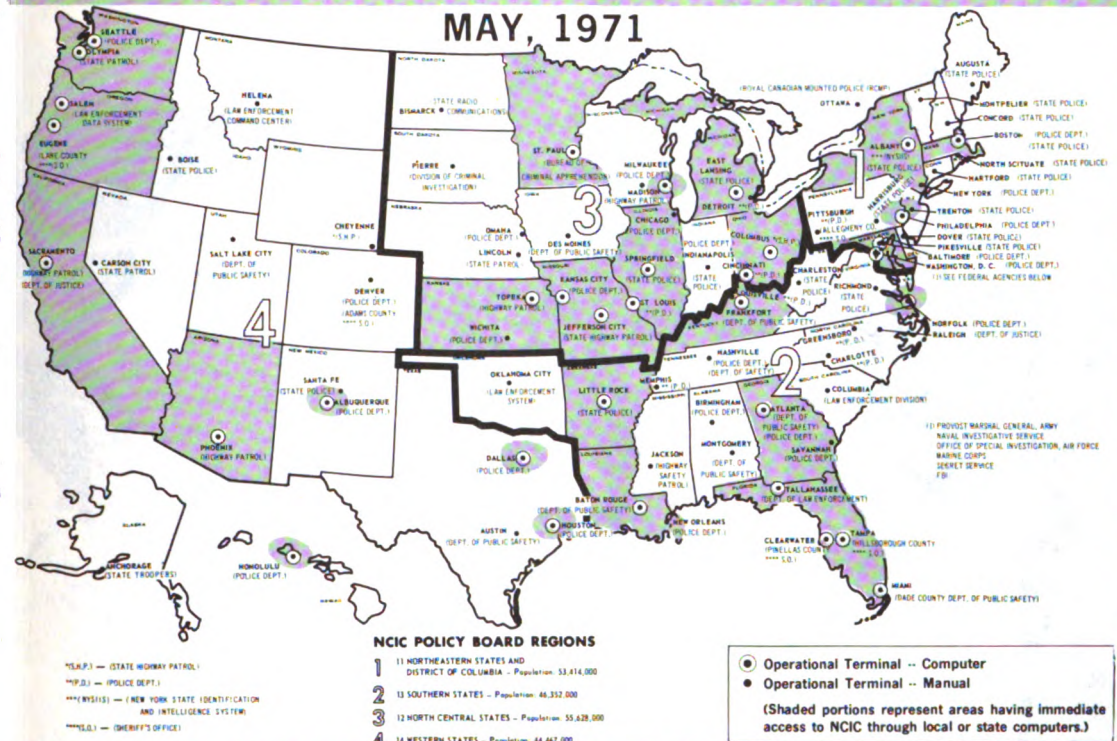
BREAKDOWN OF RECORDS IN NCIC COMPUTER



TOTAL 2,798,951

as of June 30,
1971

NCIC Network



are statistics compiled for the month of June, 1971. During that month alone, 3,892 wanted felons and 9,002 stolen vehicles were identified to inquiring law enforcement agencies distant from the jurisdictions where the warrants were issued or where the vehicle thefts took place. Other responses to inquiries identified boats, miscellaneous articles, guns, and license plates as well as securities which had been recorded in the computerized system as stolen.

Improvements in service proffered by the NCIC are being made continually, and upon approval of the Attorney General in December, 1970, implementation of a criminal history file was begun. Criminal history data will soon be instantly available to prosecutors, courts, and correction officers as well as to law enforcement and will constitute another major step in NCIC's progress toward improving the criminal justice system.

Police Killings

In June, 1971, President Richard M. Nixon directed that in addition to making available the cooperative services of the FBI's Laboratory, Identification Division, and National Crime Information Center and covering of out-of-state leads, the FBI would, upon the request of the chief of police, enter the investigation of police killings and conduct the investigation toward the solution of the crime jointly, in much the same manner as bank robbery investigations are conducted.

With the acceleration of extremist violence and in view of the fact the principal target of this anti-establishment terrorism is law enforcement, the full facilities of the FBI would henceforth be made available. As an indication of the seriousness of this problem, there were 110 law enforcement officers killed during the 1971 fiscal year by felonious criminal action.



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Applicant and Employee Investigations

PROTECTING THE GOVERNMENT

One of the FBI's most vital responsibilities is the protection of the Federal Government from infiltration and employment of criminals, subversives, and other undesirables. Through penetrative and exhaustive investigations, the FBI determines the facts upon which a decision regarding suitability for employment may be made by Government officials. The FBI reports the facts without bias and without drawing conclusions or making recommendations. The FBI does not make any determination in these matters, nor does it provide any sort of security clearance.

Investigative Responsibilities

Federal Employee Security Program

Under Executive Order 10450, the FBI is charged with the responsibility of checking through its files the names and fingerprints of employees and applicants in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. This is commonly known as the Federal Employee Security Program. Matters involving general suitability, such as drunkenness, drug addiction, nervous or mental disorders, immorality, dishonesty, and susceptibility to coercion, are normally handled by the Civil Service Commission, or the employing agency, and the FBI is requested to conduct investigation only where information of a disloyal or subversive nature is disclosed. However, if allegations bearing on suitability arise during the FBI's investigation, they are also fully developed. It is the responsibility of the Civil Service Commission and/or the employing agency to weigh the facts and to take adjudicative action.

During fiscal year 1971, a total of 286,571 individual security forms were handled by the FBI under Executive Order 10450. As a result of processing these forms, specific requests by the Civil Service Commission and other agencies, and complaints received directly by the FBI, 1,296 investigations were instituted.

United Nations Loyalty Program

Under Executive Order 10422, which established the United Nations Loyalty Program, the FBI conducts investigations of American citizens in connection with employment on the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations and other international organizations of which the United States is a member. The Civil Service Commission refers these cases to the FBI when information bearing adversely on the loyalty of such employees or applicants is developed. During the fiscal year, 31 investigations were instituted under this program.

Departmental Applicants

At the request of the Department of Justice, the FBI conducts investigations of persons employed in various divisions and bureaus of the Department, as well as applicants for positions of United States Attorney, Assistant United States Attorney, and United States Marshal. Investigations are also conducted of applicants for Federal judgeships, United States Magistrates, and public defenders. In the fiscal year, 4,964 such investigations were conducted.

Other Requests

Under various public laws, the Civil Service Commission is primarily responsible for conducting Federal applicant investigations. These



laws provide that the FBI shall assume investigative responsibility when information indicating possible disloyalty is found. During the fiscal year, 242 such investigations were instituted by the FBI at the request of the Civil Service Commission. Other applicant or employee-type investigations handled by the FBI in the 1971 fiscal year included: 2,082 for the Atomic Energy Commission, 888 for the White House, and 110 for certain Congressional committees.

Investigations to determine the character and conduct of federally convicted felons requesting Presidential pardons upon completion of their sentences are conducted by the FBI at the request of the United States Pardon Attorney. Also, as a matter of cooperation with the Pardon Attorney, the FBI in certain instances conducts investigations of persons seeking executive clemency. During the fiscal year, 224 such investigations were completed and the results furnished to the Pardon Attorney.

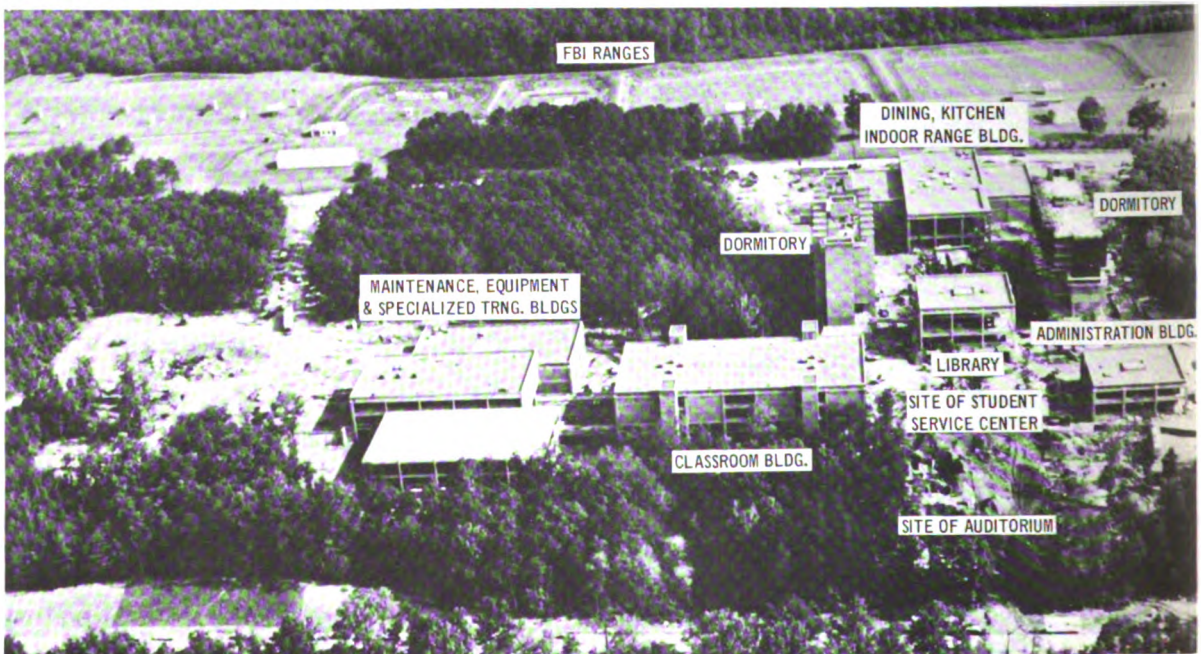
Name Checks

The FBI is responsible for the coordination and dissemination of information pertaining to

the internal security of the United States. This information is made available to authorized Federal agencies to assist them in carrying out their official functions. During the fiscal year, the FBI received name check requests from a number of Government agencies. Of the 2,361,372 name checks handled by the FBI, 1,649,755 were from such agencies; 286,571 involved the Federal Employee Security Program; and 425,046 pertained to other FBI work.

Civil Investigations

Important savings to our Nation result each year from civil investigations conducted by the FBI in matters in which the U.S. Government is a party in interest. These investigations include the Federal Tort Claims Act, Court of Claims, Admiralty Matters, Renegotiation Act Matters, and Ascertaining Financial Ability Matters. During the fiscal year, civil matters investigated by the FBI and settled through court trial or other legal action resulted in savings and recoveries to the Government totaling more than \$217,780,000.



Construction progress of New FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia.



Construction progress of New FBI Headquarters Building, Washington, D. C., at close of 1971 fiscal year.



Design of New FBI Headquarters Building showing the E Street entrance.



Personnel and Administration

ORGANIZATION

The FBI endeavors to meet its increasing responsibilities and work load with the greatest possible efficiency and economy of operation. The implementation of sound organizational concepts and administrative procedures, and their constant refinement, resulted in record accomplishments during the fiscal year.

Divisions and Offices

FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., supervises and coordinates all FBI activities. Serving under the FBI Director during the 1971 fiscal year were an Associate Director, two Assistants to the Director, and 11 Assistant Directors. There are 10 Headquarters Divisions, each headed by an Assistant Director, designated Identification, Training, Administrative, Files and Communications, Domestic Intelligence, General Investigative, Laboratory, Crime Records, Special Investigative, and Inspection.

The Office of Legal Counsel, also headed by an Assistant Director, was established during fiscal year 1971 to provide counsel and instruction in legal matters. Instruction is provided for FBI Agents, the FBI National Academy, and other special schools for law enforcement officers.

Investigative work of the FBI is handled by 59 FBI Field Offices located in major cities throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. More than 400 Resident Agencies, or suboffices, operating out of the Field Offices provide wide geographic coverage and thus insure prompt investigative attention.

Six additional Liaison Posts staffed by FBI representatives were opened during the fiscal year, bringing the total number of Posts in major foreign cities to 17. These Posts serve to facilitate the exchange of information with foreign agencies on matters pertaining to international crime and subversive activities. The new Posts were opened in Beirut, Lebanon; Caracas, Venezuela; Copenhagen, Denmark; LaPaz, Bolivia; Managua, Nicaragua; and Tel Aviv, Israel. Although staffed by a relatively small number of personnel, the Liaison Posts were highly effective. Through liaison activities, stolen property valued at \$1,456,117 was recovered, and 2,369 wanted persons were located abroad, including 1,332 FBI fugitives.

Personnel

Investigative work of the FBI is done by Special Agents, but a wide variety of noninvestigative personnel, many of whom are highly trained specialists, are also employed. All employees are carefully selected and undergo thorough background investigations before employment to assure their suitability.

At the end of the 1971 fiscal year, there were 19,628 employees on FBI rolls, consisting of 8,548 Special Agents and 11,080 clerical, stenographic, and technical personnel. Of these nearly 49 percent of the Special Agents and more than 17 percent of the noninvestigative personnel had served 10 years or more with the FBI. These dedicated career employees provide an invaluable resource of experience.



In recognition of exceptional achievement, sustained above-average performance, or approved suggestions during the fiscal year, 2,038 Incentive Awards totaling \$430,405 were granted to FBI employees. Special Agents received 1,540 of these cash awards, and 498 were earned by other employees. In addition, 713 quality salary increases were awarded for sustained above-average work performance by FBI personnel.

Inspections

A trained staff of Inspectors and Inspector's Aides is maintained for periodic and penetrative examination into all phases of the operations of each FBI Field Office, Resident Agency, and Liaison Post, as well as each of the Divisions at FBI Headquarters. These inspections are designed to promote maximum efficiency and the greatest possible economy of operations, peak utilization of manpower and equipment, correction of weaknesses, and discovery and evaluation of new techniques and procedures. In-

spectors have been highly trained both at Headquarters and in executive positions in the various field divisions. The cadre of Inspector's Aides is composed of Agents whose above-average prior performance merits their future consideration for executive advancement in the FBI. Through the wide experience afforded in every sector of FBI activities, the Inspection Staff thus serves as a training ground for the FBI's management development program. During the 1971 fiscal year, the Inspection Staff conducted 74 inspections and 400 special surveys and miscellaneous inquiries.

Special Services

No organization as large and complex as the FBI can operate capably without supportive services. The FBI has a number of varied and specialized services which utilized advanced technology, training, and management techniques to effectively serve the Bureau's needs and bring about substantial savings during the fiscal year. For example, a savings of \$221,206 was a-



Video tape recorder used in training new FBI Special Agents.

chieved through the use of the FBI's own typewriter and office machine repair facilities rather than having this work done by commercial sources. In addition, a savings of \$75,269 was realized from consolidation of orders to take advantage of lower prices and quantity discounts. During the same period, excess property valued at \$86,531 was obtained at no cost to the Bureau.

The Exhibits Section at FBI Headquarters, staffed by skilled craftsmen and artists, showed an increase of nearly 84 percent in the number of trial aids produced. These displays, charts, and models drew many favorable comments from judges and other court officials. There were also increases of 76 percent in investigative aids and 36 percent in training aids produced by the Exhibits Section during the fiscal year.

Files and Communications

Careful processing and filing of information and an efficient communications system are essential to successful FBI operations. By the end of the fiscal year, more than 6,134,000 central files were maintained at FBI Headquarters. The master index to this vast storehouse of information was provided by more than 56,713,000 index cards. More than 1,647,000 pieces of mail were processed and filed, and over 154,000 new files pertaining to FBI investigations were opened during the fiscal year. During the same period, the Files and Communications Division at FBI Headquarters received or transmitted by telegraph, teletype, radio, or long-distance telephone more than 306,000 expedite messages, and processed and dispatched over 3,141,000 pieces of mail.



FBI Tour Receptionist.

Tours

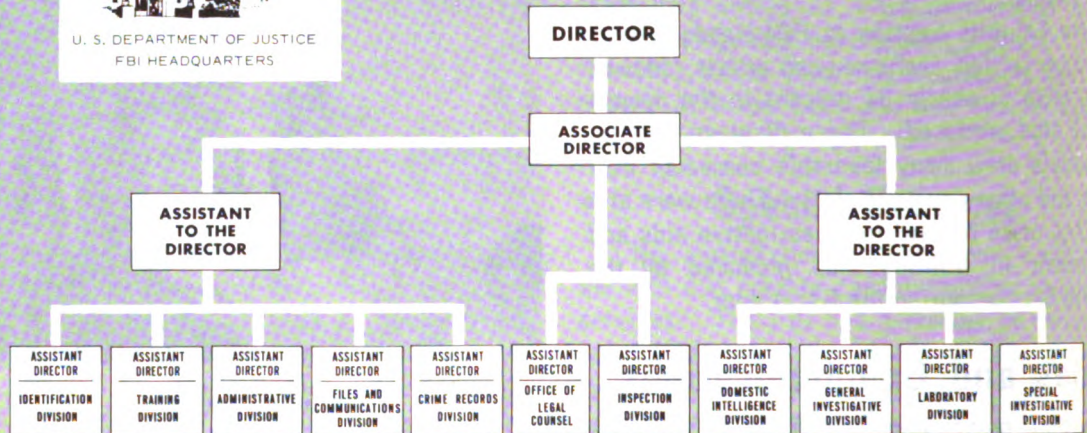
Organized tours of FBI Headquarters maintained their popularity during the fiscal year. A total of 447,113 persons were acquainted with the Bureau's history, investigative responsibilities, and operations by a trained staff of FBI tour guides. The hour-long tours were conducted daily (excluding weekends and holidays) between 9:15 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. Interesting and educational exhibits, a direct view of the FBI Laboratory, and a brief firearms demonstration by a Special Agent were included in the tour route.



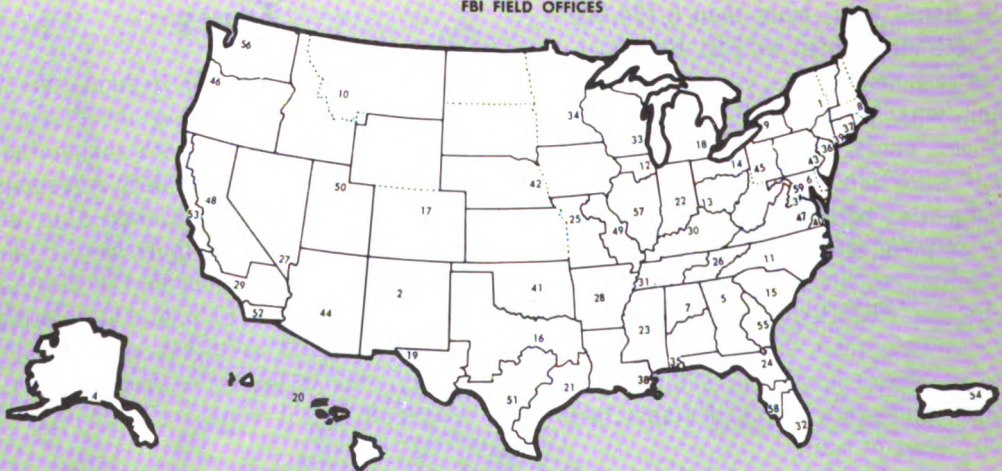
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FBI HEADQUARTERS

ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI

DURING FISCAL YEAR 1971



FBI FIELD OFFICES



- | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 ALBANY | 11 CHARLOTTE | 21 HOUSTON | 31 MEMPHIS | 41 OKLAHOMA CITY | 51 SAN ANTONIO |
| 2 ALBUQUERQUE | 12 CHICAGO | 22 INDIANAPOLIS | 32 MIAMI | 42 OMAHA | 52 SAN DIEGO |
| 3 ALEXANDRIA | 13 CINCINNATI | 23 JACKSON | 33 MILWAUKEE | 43 PHILADELPHIA | 53 SAN FRANCISCO |
| 4 ANCHORAGE | 14 CLEVELAND | 24 JACKSONVILLE | 34 MINNEAPOLIS | 44 PHOENIX | 54 SAN JUAN |
| 5 ATLANTA | 15 COLUMBIA | 25 KANSAS CITY | 35 MOBILE | 45 PITTSBURGH | 55 SAVANNAH |
| 6 BALTIMORE | 16 DALLAS | 26 KNOXVILLE | 36 NEWARK | 46 PORTLAND | 56 SEATTLE |
| 7 BIRMINGHAM | 17 DENVER | 27 LAS VEGAS | 37 NEW HAVEN | 47 RICHMOND | 57 SPRINGFIELD |
| 8 BOSTON | 18 DETROIT | 28 LITTLE ROCK | 38 NEW ORLEANS | 48 SACRAMENTO | 58 TAMPA |
| 9 BUFFALO | 19 EL PASO | 29 LOS ANGELES | 39 NEW YORK | 49 ST. LOUIS | 59 WASHINGTON, D.C. |
| 10 BUTTE | 20 HONOLULU | 30 LOUISVILLE | 40 NORFOLK | 50 SALT LAKE CITY | |

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